SAN FRANCISCO.

T. W. SPAULDING
Logging & Reaving
TABLISHMENT,
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Front and Battery.
AN FRANCISCO.

SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEE
serted in circular saws.
RRING, in all its branches, such as Gu
Toothing, Straightening, etc.
ULAR SAWS of all sizes, also Cross-cut, Pi
Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand-saws of
gether with a good assortment of Saw
lowest market rates.
ced faced PLANER KNIVES and MOU
TERS always on hand, or made to order
tice.
—Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.
ion Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are a
horized Agents for Oregon, Washington
sent through them by telegraph or o
be filled at same rates as if sent to me

MEDICAL.

THE UNFORTUNATE
REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES
Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,
623 KEARNEY STREET,
COR. COMMERCIAL,
San Francisco, Established
1854, for the treatment of Seminal
and Sexual Diseases, Involuntary
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa,
Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal
Weakness, Impotency, etc. Also
Diseases (of years standing) of the
Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

GIBBON has the pleasure to announce to
returned from visiting the principal Hos
Europe, and has resumed practice at his
623 Kearney street, corner of Commercial
Francisco, where his old patients and those
his services may find him. His extensive
doctor has spared neither time nor money
out new remedies, and has returned to
ed the duties for the alleviation of human

Horrible Disease.

many thousands of persons, both male
are there who are suffering out a miser
ce from the effects of secret indulgence
rns sowed into the system! Look at th
unarried and disfigured faces and
-down constitutions, disqualifying for
ppiness of marriage or the enjoyment of
horrid situation thousands suffer unfit
an sense.
ted with scientific medical measures, by
untenance, dark spots under the eyes, pi
d, ringing in the ears, noise like distan
ces and rattling of chariots, uneasiness
ep, nervousness with both sexes, confusion
d intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence
eching strangers, a dislike to form
nces, disposition to shun society, lo
ry, hectic flushes, pimples and ra
hose whose sins are visiting upon their
s, consumption, night sweats, monomania
ntirely. If relief be not obtained, de
immediately, either in person or by lette
cure prescribed by their second stage
ting this disease, which never fails to
quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will g
ed Dollars to any person who will
ily to him that he was cured of
ed by either of the San Francisco quack

Married Men,

oo who contemplate marriage, who
der any of these fearful maladies,
the assurance that a few days' treatment
lay to obtain immediate relief.
GIBBON is responsible, and will g
a written instrument, binding
radical and permanent cure, or
ed.

Cured at Home.

ons at a distance may be CURE
dressing a letter to Dr. GIBBON,
oms, length of time the disease
ave medicines promptly for
re and curiosity, to any part of
full and plain directions. By
ts sent, unmarked, into any
or through Wells, Fargo & Co.
line will be forwarded to a
. All communications strictly

Caution to the Unfo

ware of the San Francisco quac
rs who, with bogus sworn-to certi
onials, style themselves "graduates"
s are to be found in the daily
papers of San Francisco, and othe
men and became too lazy to w
Some are without an office, others have
, intelligence office keepers, etc. The
avoid imposition is to make inquiry
on nothing, and may save you many
advertising physicians in eight
bogus, there is no safety in trusting
until you know who and what they a
n does not deceive people by exhibiting
ortificates, pretended patients lette
hem will satisfy persons who may call
his ability to cure diseases that he pre

ess DR. J. F. GIBBON, 623 Kearney stre
mmercial, San Francisco, Postoffice Box
MBER 70 PUT BOX 1,957 ON THE
Consultations FREE.
Correspondents will please inform DR.
that they read his advertisement in the
NIAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HE UNITED STATES DISTRICT
District of Oregon. Notice in Bankr
tter of Joseph Kellogg, Bankrupt.
is hereby given that a petition has been
Court by said Joseph Kellogg, duly
pt under the Act of Congress of
ll discharge and certificate thereof
ebts and liabilities and other claim
der said act, and that the 15th
ch, 1875, is assigned for the hearing
before H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in
at his office in Portland, in said
and where any person may attend and
f any they have, why the prayer of
hould not be granted. R. WILCOX,
Clerk of said Co
lawst.

HE UNITED STATES DISTRICT
trict of Oregon. Notice in Bankr
tter of C. H. Kellogg, bankrupt.
is given that a petition has been filed in
by said C. H. Kellogg, duly declared
der the Act of Congress of March
harge and certificate thereof, from
ebtedness and other claims provable
act, and that the fifteenth day of
assigned for the hearing of the same
orthup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy
Portland, in said District, when and
son may attend and show cause, if any
by the prayer of said petition should
R. WILCOX,
Clerk of said Co
lawst.

HE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COU
trict of Oregon. Notice in Bankrupt
ter of O. Kellogg, bankrupt. Notice is
is that a petition has been filed in said
O. Kellogg, duly declared a bankrupt
of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a d
dicate thereof, from all his debts and
d other claims provable under said
fifteenth day of March, 1875, is assig
hearing of the same before H
ister in Bankruptcy, at his office in
said District, when and where any
and show cause, if any they have,
of said petition should not be g
R. WILCOX,
Clerk of said Co

NOTICE.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGA
Estate of ISAAC A. DAVENPORT, d
are hereby required to present the
deceased at their office, No. [illegible]
y of Portland, Oregon, within six m
date hereof.
HAMILTON BOYD,
ISAAC DAVENPORT,
CHAS. E. SITTON,
Executors
fe21m6w
d, Feb. 4, 1875.

E DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI
for the District of Oregon. Notice
als appointment. District of Oregon,
y of Eugene the 15th day of February
the undersigned hereby gives notice
intment as Assignee of H. A. Gueme
y of Lane and State of Oregon, bank
ct, who has been adjudged a bankrupt
petition by the District Court of said
BYRON C. VAN HOUTEN,
Assignee

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNIT
for the District of Oregon. Notice is
his appointment. District of Oregon,
y of Portland, the 9th day of Februa
the undersigned hereby gives notice
intment as Assignee of A. Friedman
in the county of Multnomah and Dis
within said District, who has been
bankrupt upon his own petition.
JOSEPH BACHMAN,
Assignee

Legislative Proceedings

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XV.—NO. 24. PORTLAND, OREGON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Railway Accident.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The west-bound passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railway last night was thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg by a broken axle, and a tramp who was stealing a ride on the forward end of the mail car, was instantly killed. No others were injured, though all the roads are running passenger trains on time to-day. The passage of freight trains is generally suspended, but probably everything will be running as usual by to-night.

From the Black Hills.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Special dispatches from Sioux City say there is great excitement in that vicinity and Dakota over reports brought by two returned Black Hills miners, both of whom are well known and reliable men. They represent gold plentiful and that the miners now in these hills have had no trouble with Indians, and have wintered comfortably. An immense emigration to the hills is expected this spring.

Effort to Repeal Local Option in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, March 2.—A bill to repeal the local option law has finally passed the House this morning by a vote of 124 to 84.

Conservatives Take their Seats in Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The eight conservative senators took their seats this morning in the Kellogg legislature.

Fitz John Porter in Office.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Gen. Fitz John Porter has been appointed by Mayor Wickham, commissioner of public works vice Geo. W. Vanderbilt, resigned.

Gold and Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Gold closed 14½; notes dull and steady; money, 2½@3; stocks active and excited; W. U. 74½; Pac. Mail, 38½; Wells, Fargo, 85½; Quicksilver, 33½; N. Y. Central, 101½; Erie, 22½; Lake Shore, 77½; Union Pacific, 12¼; Bonds, 9; Central Pacific, 87½.

Hotels Closed on Account of Passage of Civil Rights Bill.

ALEXANDRIA, March 2.—In consequence of the passage of the civil rights bill, and fearing trouble, both of the principal hotels commanded their licenses and closed.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

A General Disappointment.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The general impression being that Beecher would take the stand to-day in the great scandal suit, the Brooklyn city court room and the approaches were crowded this morning. Included among the lawyers for the prosecution was Francis D. Moulton, his second appearance since he left the witness stand. Mrs. Tilton was present. Tilton sat in his usual place.

E. J. Ovington Sworn.

E. J. Ovington was sworn and testified to a long acquaintance with both parties in the suit. Was often called on Tilton after the publication of the Beecher letter, and said to him, "This was a serious charge to bring against Beecher." Tilton replied, that he wanted Beecher to publish justice. He was then asked if Beecher and Tilton were not going to be called a fool on knave, and that it was now his turn to fight, and he would fight it out. He said he would not—though his sword fell broken over his head. This was on 14th instant. The next time witness saw Tilton was the succeeding Friday at the witness' house. Mrs. Ovington was present. Tilton began by saying: "Elizabeth made a fine confession before the committee. She has lied to me all her life." He said: "I could not face the committee and swear affection in the same manner." Mrs. Ovington then spoke of Mrs. Tilton's health and said she was pleased to receive two notes from her that day—previous, Tilton's manner was peculiar and he spoke of the letters. Mrs. Tilton, Witness could not tell what was in the letters. The letters were offered in evidence but excluded.

Witness said Tiltonsaid Beecher never loved it was only a passion. Tilton was then asked to come forward for her. He said also that Mrs. Tilton's husband was his wife should do to continue to testify to the former. Do you suppose my wife would lie to me? Witness replied, no sir. Not to murder. I saw Tilton again two days after that. I was present at a conversation with Gen Tracy, Mrs. Tilton, Judge Morse and his wife, before this, a short time. Gen. Tracy never was present at Mrs. Tilton except in the presence of that of Judge Morse.

Fullerton cross-examined, witness first in regard to the residence and whereabouts of Mrs. Tilton for the past two years. Witness testified that she came to his house in the early part of July, he thought the 3d, 1874, and made her home there ever since. She was absent several weeks during the winter, in Connecticut, he didn't know with whom she stopped. Witness testified that Mr. Tracy, at a place called Gramercy. Witness was not acquainted with reference to visits of Tracy to Mr. Tilton, with a view to showing that he had improper intercourse with her previous to her going before the committee. Witness testified that Chairman Tracy and Hill all called to see Mrs. Tilton without witness' house. Tracy called fifteen or twenty times. Hill not so frequently; he had had conversation with Mrs. Tilton, but witness thought rarely alone. Beecher once called to see Mrs. Tilton, but witness was not present at the interview. Evans and Foster also called on her.

The [illegible] Mrs. Tilton's children went to Chautauqua with her, and are there now. The youngest, Ralph, is with his mother. Florence, the eldest, now 17, was not at the witness' house. She called on her mother about once a fortnight, but has not called for the last three weeks. When Florence left on her calling when Mrs. Tilton was away on a visit, and his refusing to tell where she was. Florence sent a message once, asking where her mother was, and witness returned the answer that she would be better for her not to see her mother, who had requested to be allowed to keep quiet and have a little rest for a while. Witness was asked about his interview with Tilton in regard to the Bacon letter, and testified that he was waiting in his carriage in front of Tilton's house for a man who was calling on Mrs. Tilton. Tilton came out and spoke of the Bacon letter, and said he had—meaning Beecher—been in a false light, and showed up as a fool and a knave; that Beecher had not treated him justly, and he would defend himself. He threatened to publish Beecher's letter to his wife, and "what," he said, Beecher should do except that he should go home to die. Witness was asked about his interviews with Tilton and with either the latter came before the committee. He said he called a second to see them, from curiosity. Perhaps he wanted to ask them about a woman spoken of here, who occupied one of witness' houses. Don't know why he said a woman here than he called from curiosity. No body asked him to go. He wanted to see how Mrs. Tilton felt in regard to the action of the committee. Did not ask her about the letter, as she seemed disinclined to speak of it while her husband was present. Witness was asked if he said to Tilton at his troubles. He replied it was Beecher's own doing, and he was willing to quit if Beecher and Plymouth church stopped proceedings. He was afraid if Tilton saw Beecher she might return and live with him; didn't know that any friends advised her to the course spoken of in the letter, but his wife and she were pleased that Mrs. Tilton would remain with them. No arrangements had been made with Mrs. Tilton for support, but he has had some conversation with Plymouth church members about it. Pastor Halliday spoke to him about it. He didn't expect to keep her for nothing. He had received up to three checks from Augustus Storrs, toward her support, but never received any more nor the promise of any more. Witness left Mrs. Tilton driving within three days after her appearance before the committee, but believed his wife did.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Bills Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President approved the pension appropriation bill and bill fixing the number of paymasters for the army.

Rivers and Harbor Bill.

The Senate committee on commerce this morning decided to report the river and harbor appropriation bill without amendment, owing to the shortness of time and the danger of the failure of the bill.

Omissions in the Deficiency Bill—Unexplained Acts of Interested Parties.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The fact that the deficiency appropriation bill as reported from the House committee, contains no provision for liabilities amounting to some $200,000 for the Sioux, and about an equal amount for the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, occasions much uneasiness at the interior department. The Indian commissioners have been telegraphed to come on from New York and co-operate with the department in efforts to have these amounts inserted by the House, if possible, and otherwise in the Senate.

Gauger for California.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Frederick S. Hall has been appointed gauger for the 5th California district.

California Representatives Work Hard for California.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The deficiency bill contained an item of $37,500 for wages of the workmen on the San Francisco mint. A letter received by Cayvan from Superintendent Lacmmon urges this sum to enable the mint to run full time till July 1st, but the prospects of an increase are very unfavorable.

Page moved to amend the sundry civil appropriation bill to grant $100,000 for a postoffice at Sacramento, but dropped it on the argument that the Secretary of the Treasury was directed by the law of 1872 to make inquiry as to the expediency of providing a government building for that city. It was ruled out of order as not authorized by the existing law or recommended by any department.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with. A number of bills from the committee on petitions were passed.

The credentials of L. B. Morey, Senator elect from Texas, were presented and placed on file.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

On motion of Morton the House force bill was read a second time by title.

Bayard objected to third reading, and it was laid over.

The bill for the equalization of bounties was then taken up.

Stewart, from the conference committee on the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroads in the Territories, made a report which was agreed to.

Chandler, from the committee on commerce, reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill, with an amendment and without recommendation. He said the committee made this report on account of the action of the Senate last night, tabling the tariff bill. It was placed on the calendar.

The Senate proceeded with the bill to equalize bounties.

Logan explained the bill. He believed it would not require over $20,000,000. The amount of bounty paid by States—$286,781,256—and the amount paid by the Government—$66,000,000—was still to be deducted. The soldier who had received the full amount of bounty from his State would get nothing under this bill. He urged the passage of the bill because he thought it was just.

Sherman was willing to vote for a bill to pay any legal obligations to soldiers by the Government, but the country was to no condition now to pay the amount called for by the bill. The second auditor's office estimated the bill would require $20,000,000, and the Paymaster General estimated it at $100,000,000.

Ferry of Connecticut, moved to strike out the proviso to deduct the amounts of bounty paid by States, leaving it open in a few years.

Chandler, from the committee on commerce, reported adversely on the bill to promote the efficiency of the lighthouse service in the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Cameron, from committee on foreign affairs, reported unfavorably on the Senate resolution, recognizing the independence of Cuba, and the committee were discharged from further consideration.

The consideration of the bounty bill was resumed.

Edmunds moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest money to carry the act into effect whenever there is not money enough in the treasury for that purpose. Also authorizing him for the purpose of borrowing money to issue and sell any kind of bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870.

Morton favored the amendment, and it was agreed to—42 to 12. The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments agreed to. Committee of the whole agreed to the bill. The yeas was taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in a tie—Yeas, 30; nays, 30.

The Vice-President voted yea and the bill passed. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Alcorn, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ross, Ingalls, Jones, Lewis, Logan, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Spencer, Waddleigh, West, Windom, Wright—30.

Nays—Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Chandler, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton of Indiana, Johnston, McCreery, Merriman, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsberry, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Washburne—30.

Clayton and Schurz, in the affirmative, were paired with Hamilton, of Texas, and Gordon in the negative.

On motion of Morrill, of Vermont,—26 to 25—the Senate took up the tax and tariff bill, and took a recess till 7:30 P. M., when it comes up.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

On motion of Kellogg, the bill recently passed by the House for reorganization of the treasury department was inserted as additional section. The section appropriating $50,000 for the various executive departments to participate in the centennial exhibition was left in the bill. Soon after two, a vote was taken on the House amendment to the bond and printing national currency, and the paragraph was made to read that notes, currency and other securities shall be executed with not less than three plate printers, to be appointed by the Secretary may have executed by bank note companies. Committee rose and reported it to the House.

On motion of Butler of Massachusetts, a paragraph was inserted to pay the clerks discharged by reason of the reductions made necessary by legislation of this Congress, two months' pay.

On motion of Maynard, and after some discussion, a proviso was added to the item for printing the national currency, requiring the printing of national bank notes on distinctive and special paper, the same as United States notes.

All amendments were agreed to except one appropriation of $50,000 for information to defeat fraudulent claims against the government.

Butler of Massachusetts interposed various obstacles to the progress of the bill, demanding the reading of the engrossed bill, but the rules were suspended and the bill was finally disposed of. The bill was passed at 2:00 A. M. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Immediately after the House met the rules were suspended, and the bill for the government of the District of Columbia was taken up and considered in committee of the whole. Several amendments were made.

The bill for the government of the District of Columbia passed.

Tyner, from the appropriation committee, reported the postoffice appropriation bill with the senate amendments.

Garfield moved to non-concur in the amendment providing for the free transmission of documents printed during this session of Congress. Lost on a vote by yeas, 104; nays, 104.

The yeas and nays were ordered and a motion to reconsider laid on the table, 127 to 103.

After further discussion of the bill the House agreed to the appointment of a conference committee on the disagreeing vote.

Scofield offered a resolution rescinding the resolution of censure passed upon Secretary, now Senator Cameron, in 1867. Holman, Dawes, and Niblack supported it, and it was passed unanimously.

E. R. Hoar, from the select committee on the breach of privilege of the House in the arrest of Whitelaw Reid while a witness before the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to protect witnesses in such cases from arrest on civil process. Passed.

The next important amendment was on allowing free passage through the Sault Ste. Marie canal; the committee on agriculture, and report of the department concurred in by a vote of 133 to 95.

Scofield offered a resolution to rescind the resolutions of censure passed by the House in April, 1870, censuring Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, for certain alleged irregular proceedings in the purchase of military supplies, etc. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The House considered the report of the select committee on Arkansas affairs. After a short debate it took a recess till 7:30 P. M., when the question will be disposed of, after which the regular business will be proceeded with.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Illness of John Mitchell.

LONDON, March 2.—John Mitchell is utterly prostrated and has frequent fainting fits. It is thought he will be compelled to withdraw from the election contest in Tipperary.

OREGON.

The penitentiary at Salem is now lighted with gas from the gas-making machine.

The recorder of Salem issued during the month of February four licenses, as follows: One for delivery wagon, one for a confectionery, one to sell malt liquors, and one to retail liquor by the glass.

While Rev. Mr. Van Horn was preaching in the old court house at Pendleton, Sunday before last, the building caught fire, and great excitement ensued, though the flames were quenched before any damage was done.

City Marshal John Smith, of Salem, made sixteen arrests during the month of February, as follows: Fourteen for drunkenness, one for discharging firecrackers in the streets, and one for indecent exposure of the person.

The Pendleton *Tribune* says: The fences around the livery stables are most beautifully decorated with hides pealed from the bodies of cattle which have died from starvation. Every day the hides increase in number. The other day an Indian came over the hills into town, having two or three hides fastened to the tail of his cayuse. These hides had been taken from cattle which had passed in their checks out on the hills or canyons near Pendleton.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* gives handsome need of just praise to the woolen manufacturers of Oregon, and says that the cassimeres of the Willamette mills are valued for their uniform good quality, and tasty styles and readily taken by the trade on receipt here." The sales of goods made in these mills during last year in San Francisco aggregated nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The *Herald* says that during the year there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the manufactured woolen goods received from Oregon. The fabrics of the Salem, Brownsville and Oregon City factories will compare probably with those of any other factory in the land in almost every variety, and in some articles are superior to any elsewhere made.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

Investigation of Japan Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Japan* has elicited a much greater amount of evidence than was adduced at Hongkong. Capt. R. Waterman, inspector of hulls, conducted the investigation on the part of the government, assisted by Mr. Hawkhurst, engineering superintendent to the company. It is impossible to say what the report will be as the examination has been conducted privately; but it is probable a different conclusion will be reached as to the cause of the disaster than the fire did not originate in the coal bunker, but in the hold, and had gained fierce headway when discovered.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2—Ophir 31, Mexican 24½, G & C 18⅜, Exch 8 3/8; Savage 11⅞, Challenge 6½, H & N 4⅜, C Point 2⅜, Justice 7⅞, Imperial 8⅜, Empire Mill 6⅜, G H Qtz 3, Kentuck 1⅜, Belcher 3½, Alpha 1⅝, Confidence 1⅝, Con Va 4⅜, S Nevada 12, Chia 59½, Seg Belcher 8⅜, Overman 4⅞, Daney 1½, Justice 8⅜, Union Con 8, Lady Bryan 9, Julia 6½, Sulphur 14, Bacon 2⅜, Baltimore 6⅜, Eagle 2⅜, Utah 8½, S Hill 6⅝, Caledonia 17½, Knickerbocker 4, Eclipse 5, Dayton 3, New York 2½, Occidental 3⅜.

EVENING BOARD.—Mexican 6, Valley 6½, R & E 4⅜, Phœbe 4½, Washington 5, C & C 37½, Belmont 7½, Newark 40c; Monitor Belmont 50c, Rye Patch 4, Mansfield 7½, Chariot Mill 1, Chariot 5, S Chart 2, Elmore 2½, Mahogany 10, War Eagle 2½, Empire Idaho 2, Poorman 4½, Senator 1, Pittsfordian 12, Tyler 62½, Alta 14, Woodville 4⅜, Indus 2, Kossuth 3½, Lady Washington 2, O G Hill 3½, Leo 1, Andes 7½, Wells Fargo 50c, Niagara 1, Leviathan 1½.

The Chavez Fanic

GUADALOUPE, March 1.—Chavez was seen and recognized at Los Gracios, 14 miles from here last night. He was under an assumed name, and was accompanied by several men with him. From indications it is supposed he is contemplating a raid on one of the stores at that place, but all precautions have been taken to nip his scheme in the bud.

Railroad Work in Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—The rails and ties for another street railroad in this city are on the way from San Francisco.

Chief Engineer Crawford is now in Cajon pass, supervising the work of two hundred men employed there in grading. He has located this line in the most difficult portions of the pass, and is perfectly assured he has selected the most practical passage through the gateway.

The Southern Pacific railroad engineers have been finally withdrawn from the pass, and he is now alone in possession of the Los Angeles and Independence railroad forces. In the meantime the contractor who has the contract for grading between this city and Truxton, is organizing his affairs so that Chinamen who will sail from San Francisco Thursday will be put to work as soon as they arrive.

Officer Cruse, who was cut on Saturday night, is in a fair way of recovery.

Steamer Ashore.

SAN DIEGO, March 2.—The steamer *Buena Ventura* arrived in the harbor this morning. She got off her course, out of the channel, and struck on a new bar lately formed near the island opposite Rose's wharf. The *Kalorama* brought her passengers up to the wharf. The *Buena Ventura* expects to get off at high water to-morrow morning. The *Kalorama* has discharged cargo and gone down to help her.

Native California Amusements.

SAN DIEGO, March 2.—The annual spring "rodeos" are being held in various parts of the county, furnishing novelty and amusement for our Eastern visitors. Every vehicle in town was in service to-day, to attend the "rodeo" at Soledad.

Weather in California.

MISSION SAN JOSE, March 2.—It commenced raining here this morning at half past eight o'clock, lasting about one hour, and occasional showers during the day. Tonight it is very cloudy, with prospects for another storm. The late sown grain was greatly benefited by the rain.

SANTAS, March 2.—It commenced raining this morning at 8:30, and rained most of the day till 5 P. M., with indication of more rain to-night. Wind south.

SANTA CRUZ, March 2.—We had a rainfall of three-quarters of inch between daylight and noon to-day. Weather clear to-night.

CALISTOGA, March 2.—It commenced raining here about daylight this morning, and continued most of the day. This afternoon it cleared off with a light cold north wind. Sky clear. 36-100 of an inch fell.

DIXON, March 2.—At daylight this morning the weather was very cold, with wind in the southeast. It commenced to rain at 7, and continued till noon. Sunshine now, but wind in the right quarter for more rain. Late sown grain much benefited.

YREKA, March 2.—The weather for the last week has been very warm and pleasant. Last night it commenced raining, and continued to pour down several hours, then turned colder, and snow fell thick and fast till 8 o'clock this morning. It has been raining and snowing at intervals all day. About eighteen inches of snow fell on Scott and Trinity mountains last night and to-day.

NEVADA.

A Chinaman Run Down and Killed.

ELKO, March 2.—A man named Matty Mulchy, while riding a horse down street at full speed to-day, at noon, run over a Chinaman, fracturing his skull and injuring his body in different parts. He died from the effect of his injuries within a few hours after the accident. Mulchy is under arrest.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

Death of R. C. Kinney.

SALEM, March 2.—R. C. Kinney, president of the Salem Flouring Mills Co., of this city, died at his residence to-day. He was one of the founders of the city of Muscatine, Iowa, has served the State of Oregon in the legislature, was an old pioneer (crossing the plains in 1837), and a man universally esteemed and respected. He was the principal owner in the largest and most extensive flouring establishment in the State, and its chief business manager. He will be buried on Thursday.

RACHEL VARNHAGEN, VON ENSE.

In the middle of the eighteenth century the situation of Prussian Israelites was quite in keeping with public opinion, which, strengthened by civil law, closed against them all access to superior employments. Later the Hebrew voice of Mendelssohn was raised in song; Henri Heine chanted his delicious poems of love, and the fire of genius began to consume the barriers of social persecution, which for nearly two thousand years had been lifted by superstition and folly against the lineage of the patriarchs. The violent political revolution preparing in France, the powerful voice of Lessing in Germany, the original genius of Humboldt, the writings of Wieland, Tieck, Jean Paul Richter, Schiller, Goethe—all tended not only toward the renaissance of German literature, but to the birth of souls fitted to comprehend and welcome it. Of those endowed with the delightful genius of appreciation was Rachel Levin, a Hebrew maiden, born in Berlin in 1771, and who at twenty years of age—possessing herself, mind and heart, with the literary and social movement that was uplifting her countrymen—gathered about her the leading minds thrilled with the new life that made that epoch the Golden Age of Germany splendid for all time—historians, statesmen, grand captains, aspirants, poets, philosophers, scientists, and women distinguished and beautiful, forming what some one has said to be possibly only in France, "a real salon."

As a strange chance often places remarkable people in exceptional positions, so was Rachel placed. Her father, a wealthy commercial Jew, leading a grand train externally, displayed in the intimacy of his family a violent disposition, and acted upon the principle never to show tenderness to his children. His severity went so far as to prohibit birthday fêtes, as a universal custom important in Germany. His constant quarrelling with his wife as to the education of their children ended only with his death, which happily occurred somewhat prematurely, when Rachel—the eldest of five, three sons and two daughters—was in her twentieth year. Although her education was less than ordinary, even mediocre, yet so ardent was her interest in all passing events which related to the political and intellectual life of Europe, that she was regarded as a *savante*. With great natural simplicity and a very keen appreciation of all that one did for her, the thought never entered her mind of forming a salon or court, or of being treated as a queen by her guests. But so comprehensive was her intelligence, so ardent and magnetic her sympathy, so sure her friendship, so clear her judgments, and above all, so truthful and original she was, that people gravitated to her as by instinct, and upon those times the heart had its chivalry and queens, as well those less overwhelmed with the affairs of life, did not consider time lost in rendering homage to the charming intellectuality and healthy judgment of a spiritual young woman. Moreover, a perfect tact allowed a rare liberty to enter into her conversations. Her gracious sprightliness, full of abandon, softened much that in the house of another would have cause surprise or offense. She never flattered, nor talked to people simply to entertain them; and yet fashionable women, accustomed to such society, prohibit, eagerly gathered about her. They appreciated the charm of a commerce freed from vulgar susceptibilities and superior to petty rivalries. Her kindness to every body extended to their success and happiness in all things.—*The Galaxy for March.*

TRANSPORTATION TO THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

PLANS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS—QUICK TRANSIT IN PHILADELPHIA.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The preparations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the business which the Centennial Exhibition will bring to its lines are on a scale commensurate with the amount of work to be done. A temporary depot building of very large dimensions will be erected adjoining the exhibition grounds, and the intersection of Belmont and Elm avenues, into which trains from the New York and from the West and South will run. The branch tracks leading to this depot will be spanned by a broad and handsome iron bridge which the company will erect in connection with the city, for a new thoroughfare to the grounds. The greater part of the travel to and from the fair will be over the line between New York and this city. To accommodate this travel trains will be run at such frequent intervals that passengers will need not bother themselves about time-tables, knowing that they can go to the stations whenever they please, without having long to wait. New and powerful engines and a large number of new passenger cars will be put on, and the speed of through trains will be considerably increased, bringing the time of travel between the two cities within two hours. New sidings are being built along the centre line, and the whole track will be repaired next summer and put in perfect order. Col. Scott intends to make this line, over which all foreigners who come to the exhibition, and millions of our own people, must pass, a model railroad. He means that it shall be an important adjunct of the Centennial, exhibiting in practical operation all the best features of the American system of railways. It is probable that the Pennsylvania road will also provide rapid transit for the people of Philadelphia to the exhibition by running local trains to the new depot from the Kensington depot, in the northeastern section of the city, and from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore depot, on Broad street, from the station at Thirty-first and Market streets, and from the foot of Washington avenue, on the Delaware. These trains, with those that will be run by the Reading Railroad, from Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, to a point near the Horticultural Hall, with steamers on the Schuylkill, and with the numerous lines of street cars centering at the grounds, will make the most perfect system of transit ever provided for a world's fair.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

[From the New York Herald.]

In these days of corruption and miscellaneous depravity it is interesting to observe how politics and statesmanship were managed in the good old times. When George IV. was King, old Russell in his "Recollections and Suggestions," gives us an idea of the Parliament of 1812. Those statesmen who desire to go back to English precedents in order to reform our present political system will find many of the Earl's statements to be interesting. In this Parliament there was one noble lord who used to go out hunting, followed by a detail of six or seven members of Parliament of his own making. This reminds us of the time when the absent Tweed was wont to take a package of statesmen in Albany to vote for his measures. Another lord, says Russell, "being asked who should be returned from one of his boroughs, named a waiter at White's Club. But as he did not even know the man's name the election was declared to be void, and another special election was held, when the waiter was duly elected." It is a matter of regret that His Excellency did not give us the name of this peer, who took this means of strengthening the representative influence of Great Britain, as well as that of the member of Parliament who found himself so suddenly transferred from the kitchens of a club house to the venerable halls of St. Stephen.

There was quite an industry in these good old times in the way of "borough mongering," as it was called. The object of the professors of this single art was to buy up freehold tenements in a small borough, so as to reduce the number of electors to an unmanageable quantity. "If a freeholder refused to sell," says Lord Russell, "it was not a very uncommon practice to blow up his house with gunpowder, and thus clear the house a political opponent. In this manner a number of nominal boroughs were created, and they became a valuable property. In these good old times, when every body was virtuous and statesmen were essentially pure, a seat for the whole duration of a parliament was sold for $25,000. Subsequently, as political controversy became more acrimonious when parliaments were subject to sudden dissolution, prudent men made it bargain to pay $5,000 a year so long as they sat in the House of Commons. Among those who obtained seats in this way was Sir Francis Burdett, a celebrated radical reformer.

These glimpses of the good old times are instructive. When we read the works of Walpole and Greville and the memoirs of the men who surrounded the throne of George III. and who followed in the train of Fox and Pitt, we wonder if, after all, our grandfathers were as good as the preachers would have us believe.

RESOLUTIONS OF SALEM GRANGE.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Salem Grange last week:

Resolved, That we, as Patrons, decline to join ourselves to or in any way aid the formation of the Northwestern Commercial Company at this time; but we would respectfully caution the members of other Granges from being induced hastily to enter into combinations with this or any other business scheme.

Resolved, That in view of the danger of certain parties inducing members of the order to join combinations to their own hurt, the secretary of this Grange is requested to have the foregoing published in the *Willamette Farmer*, with the hope that other papers friendly to our order will copy.

Salem, Feb. 27, 1875. J. MINTO, Secretary.

SALMON FISHERIES IN OREGON.

Through the courtesy of Senator Kelly we are enabled to give our readers a copy of a letter from Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, to Senator Chandler, chairman of the Senate committee on commerce, in relation to the resolution passed by the Legislature of this State concerning the preservation of the salmon of the Columbia river. The letter, should be carefully read with a view to future action in the premises. Next after wheat and wool, in commercial importance to Oregon, are the salmon fisheries. But unless steps are taken early to protect the salmon against destruction by reckless modes of taking them and changes in the physical condition of the streams they ascend, it will be but a few years till this industry will cease to be of any importance. The letter, which was printed by order of Congress, is as follows:

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSION FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, January, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22d instant, inclosing resolutions of the legislature of Oregon in reference to the protection of the salmon of the Columbia river, and asking for suggestions in regard to the necessity, expediency, and practicability of the measures proposed.

In reply I beg leave to say that it is all probability, the experience of the salmon fisheries of the Columbia river will be similar to that of many other noted streams in the eastern United States and in Europe, in which salmon were formerly as abundant, in proportion to the volume of water as they now are in the Columbia, but in which they have been entirely exterminated, or else reduced to such small numbers as to be of very little economical importance.

The causes which have brought about these results are various: Among them we may mention, as of most importance, first, that of excessive fishing at unlimited seasons, especially when the fish were in the habit of depositing their spawn; second, the establishment of dams preventing the upward movement of the fish to their spawning grounds; third, some change in the physical condition of the streams.

It is not alone the actual capture of the fish before they have deposited their eggs that produces the interference referred to under the first head, but their disturbance while engaged in the operation of spawning. Success in this requires perfect quiet and deliberation; and if nets are being dragged or set in the vicinity of the spawning grounds the fish will be prevented from coming together at the critical period, and the fertilization of the eggs will not take place.

The erection of artificial dams and other obstructions to the upward movement of the fish produces an equally injurious effect. Of course, so long as the salmon supply of a river is kept up by the natural spawning of the fish, everything depends upon their having access to suitable grounds. These consist of gravelly beds under a more or less rapid current of water, in which the fish can excavate channels for the deposit of their eggs and where they can be properly developed. These conditions are usually to be found only in the upper waters of rivers. It is an established axiom in the history of such fishes as the shad, salmon and fresh water herring, that they run up from the sea to spawn, that they always return to the place where they were first introduced into the water; and if the original home of the salmon be at the headwaters of any stream, they will endeavor to ascend to that point, never turning from their way to the right or left. Year after year they will return as far as the first barrier and, if this be impassable, they will remain there, sometimes destroying themselves in vain efforts to reach their destination, and

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1875.

THE POWER TO SUSPEND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

As we remarked yesterday, the bill conferring upon the President the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, as provided by the 14th section of the Force Bill, places the liberties of the citizens throughout the country in the keeping of the chief magistrate. This results from the facts, (1) that in every State in the Union there do arise cases from time to time which fall technically within the definition of conspiracies to overthrow some one of the officers—constituted authorities, to copy the words of the act—of the State Government, or to obstruct the execution of the laws; (2) that the President is to judge for himself, and on such evidence as may be furnished him by interested parties, without even the forms of a judicial investigation, as to when a case has arisen for the exercise of this power, and the geographical extent of the territory to be included in the suspension of the writ; and (3) the writ having been once suspended there is no way provided by law for restoring it until the President shall conclude that the loyalty or the peaceable disposition of the people has sufficiently advanced to render it safe to remit them to civil government. If this become the accepted law of the Republic, the most important interest of the people thenceforward will be the securing of good and wise Presidents. In the hands of such a President any power may be safely lodged, but in the hands of a President who is either too weak to discern and resist the schemes of corrupt men, or too ambitious of personal or party success to sink these considerations, if need be, for the good of the people, the power conferred by this bill will prove equal to any demand, even to the overthrow of all lawful authority and the denying of all the rights of citizenship which the law is ostensibly, and we hope really also, intended to secure. Is it not too much to hope that we shall always be so fortunate as to select for the Presidency only men who will both understand and execute their high trust in such a manner as to make legal limitations upon their powers unnecessary? The ink is scarcely dry on the page of history that furnishes at once an answer to the question and a warning for the future.

But it does not follow that the President ought not to be invested with power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of domestic violence amounting to general insurrection. Unless that power were lodged somewhere the Government would sometimes be powerless to execute its own laws, and more so to uphold State governments. In England the right of suspension of the writ is in Parliament and not in the throne; and it is exercised by Parliament, not by a general law, but by an act for every special case as it arises. Our Force bill gives the President in this respect, a power not intrusted to the British crown. Analogy would suggest the vesting of the power in Congress, and this was probably the intention of those who framed the Constitution. But Parliament is nearly always in session, and therefore an emergency can seldom arise in which Parliament can not take prompt action, while Congress has long vacations every year and the country might be carried down in the vortex of rebellion before Congress could be convened. To meet this, there appears no better way than to allow the President to act in the vacations of Congress, on his own responsibility; and, of course, at his peril as to public approval. But in such case he should be required to call Congress together, within a certain stated time, not exceeding sixty days from the time of suspending the privilege of the writ, and the suspension should then end by legal limitation unless continued by a vote of Congress, and the President should never be allowed to exercise the power under any circumstances, during a session of Congress. For, after all, the hope of the people for the preservation and perpetuation of the blessings of civil liberty must center in Congress, not in the Executive.

With these, or some other sufficient safeguards against abuse of power by the Executive, we venture to express the opinion that candid and intelligent minds would find little to criticise in the provisions of the Force Bill; without them, we can not but think the passage of the measure will be regarded as a mistake and a misfortune by nearly every thoughtful person whose judgment is not warped by prejudice or misled by delusive interpretations of its provisions.

THE NEW CONVERT.

To one who has always insisted upon the equality of the colored with the white race, in respect to all legal rights and remedies, as the OREGONIAN has done it is a real pleasure to witness the fine enthusiasm of the Portland *Bulletin* on the subject. For who knows but that the editor of the *Bulletin* may have been brought to repent of the evil of his former ways, and to this hopeful conversion, partly, at least, through the labors of the OREGONIAN? This question of the equal civil rights of the races is the identical question on which the great struggle of 1866 between Andy Johnson and a Republican Congress was based; and during that memorable struggle the present editor of the *Bulletin* was the editor of the leading Andy Johnson organ of this northwest coast, while the OREGONIAN stood, as it now stands and hopes always to stand, fairly and squarely and unequivocally on the platform of absolute equality of the races in civil rights and civil remedies.

As we remarked, it is a real pleasure to witness the zeal of the *Bulletin* on this subject. There is, it must be confessed, such an amount of display and such a *loudness*—we can think of no other word that expresses it exactly—in the manner of the *Bulletin's* treatment of the question, as may be construed by some into evidence that its enthusiasm is all a sham and intended solely for effect among that class of readers who are already in favor of equality, and were so when the editor of the *Bulletin* was devoting his time and talents to aiding and comforting Andy Johnson in his endeavors to prevent the doctrine from being established as a principle of our government. But we prefer to believe this peculiar feature of the *Bulletin's* performances is merely an incident of that extreme ardency that usually marks the conduct of new converts.

Some persons also may be uncharitable enough to suggest that there is some significance in the fact that this conversion comes so late, after the public mind has been made up and has forced its conclusions into the constitution and the statute book. True, it does look so; and that might be said without being uncharitable. But they always say such things with such a sort of emphasis and tone. Here is where the offensive part comes in. We wish right here to enter our protest against any remarks of that kind with reference to an individual whom we bring as one of our sheaves, and in whom we have good reason to believe about a hundred years of training would develop some other very desirable changes.

THE ST. PAUL PRESS THROWS UP THE POLITICAL SPONGE.

We are afraid our valued exchange the St. Paul *Press* has been panicked by the Senatorial contest in Minnesota. So said a Republican journal as the *Press* does not usually throw up the sponge as it seems to have done, without there is either a greater matter on hand than the defeat of the caucus candidate for Senator. In a single issue of the *Press*, that of Feb. 19, we find these sentences woven in with other editorial remarks in much the same strain:

The present Senatorial contest has demonstrated the fact that there is no longer sufficient vitality left in the Republican party of this State to preserve it from decomposition.

* * * * * * *

The Republican party in this State is to all intents and purposes dead—so dead as to be unable to preserve even the forms of organization—and this being the case, we don't see but that Judge McMillan will do as well as any one who can be chosen to bury the corpse and administer the estate.

We cannot save the Republican party that way, to be sure; but we can save a United States Senatorship at the sacrifice of an organization which is too far gone in the dead rot of imbecile decay to be worth saving.

It appears to us that is coming it rather strong for an out and out Republican paper, and one, too, that is the leading organ of the party in the State in which it is published.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SEARCHERS OF RECORDS.

The supreme court of Illinois recently decided a case that hinged on the question whether makers of abstracts of title to real estate are responsible for errors in their work. Justice Schofield announced the decision, affirming the decision of the *nisi prius* court, as follows:

The evidence shows that appellants held themselves out to the public as being engaged in the business of searching the public records, and making abstracts of title for compensation; that appellee requested them to make an abstract of the title to his property, and paid them the compensation which they charged therefor. And this is all that was necessary for the purposes of the present suit. Nor do we consider it was incompetent for appellants to limit their liability by an obscure clause in their certificate appended to the abstract, without specially calling appellee's attention to it. They undertook to furnish him an abstract of what appeared on the public records affecting the title to his property, and he was authorized to rely upon their competency and fidelity in this respect. When, therefore, they discovered they could not furnish him with a complete and reliable abstract, it was their duty to notify him of the fact, so that he might apply elsewhere. Upon the whole evidence, we think it sufficiently appears that appellants were guilty of such negligence as renders them liable.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has an article evincing a good deal of thought on the subject of the probable effect of getting too much gold out of the Nevada mines for the wants of the community. We can conceive of such a thing as theoretically possible, but it would take several columns of the best thunder the San Francisco papers can call up, to convince a Portlander there is any danger of such an event just now. If the people of San Francisco have reached the point of what they are to do with their surplus coin we beg leave to suggest a solution. Build Oregon's Eastern connection railway. And if Californians are all so flush they can't be got to furnish the labor and material, we can find plenty of men in Oregon who would like very well to work on the road for reasonable wages. We do not exactly claim that this suggestion goes to the bottom of the question of political economy involved, but there is enough of political science in it to last a while so far as Oregon is concerned.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* having spoken editorially of the uniting of the two papers as a "marriage," and used other expressions implying that all the old differences had been harmonized and the two papers united in the interest of the former proprietors, to be conducted hereafter under the same arrangement, James Anthony & Co., the proprietors of the *Union* before the sale, publish a card declaring they have nothing whatever to do with the new concern. They say that when they sold the paper they had no idea it was intended to unite it with the *Record*.

The Nevada Legislature has passed a law providing that all sheriffs and constables in unincorporated towns should be *ex-officio* fire wardens. This is a new idea and a good one.

NEWTON BOOTH AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.

It will be but a short time until, in accordance with the custom of the nation, the great political parties will call conventions to choose candidates for the presidency of the United States. The national conventions have so become a part of the governmental machinery that they practically determine the candidates between whom lies the possibility of an election. The people, either wisely or unwisely, have divided themselves into two great parties. Between these two parties are no distinctive principles of government, but both profess to entertain the same views upon the more important questions. Tariff, internal improvement, currency and other subjects that before the war divided the country may be said to be disposed of so far as they distinguished the dividing line between parties. The only real and most important consideration is how to bring the Southern States to a true allegiance, and how to so reconstruct and govern them that their people may act in harmony with the people of the North. In other words, the problem to be solved is, how the government shall be conducted that the fruits of the civil war may not be lost, the amendments to the constitution remain undisturbed, the enfranchised slaves be protected, the white people of the South be conciliated, the national debt be paid, and the prosperity of the whole nation be secured.

The Republican and Democratic parties are called upon, or will be when their conventions assemble, to declare their respective policies and select candidates in whom the people of the nation shall have confidence. It is the purpose of this article to deal with the Republican candidate and the Republican party. So far as platform is concerned, the nations convention will declare its loyalty to the nation, the necessity of paying in good faith, the public debt, of returning as soon as possible to a specie currency, of maintaining the constitutional amendments, of protecting the enfranchised freedmen in their rights, of maintaining the authority and dignity of the government, and of preserving the public peace throughout the entire Union. The Republican party will, in selecting its candidate, be confronted with certain facts that in safety to itself it cannot ignore. For sixteen years this party will have ruled the nation. A long continued exercise of power begets abuse, and party is no exception to this. It has been guilty of great mistakes, and in politics mistake is only another name for crime. Washington has been the center of plundering rings, and, whether true or not, the people are persuaded that the Administration is not guiltless of a knowledge of frauds upon the treasury and a participation in profits. Gen. Grant has not been so clear in his great office as to be excused from a suspicion of sympathy with some of the worst men and worst measures that have given reproach and sorrow to the nation. Gen. Grant could not be re-elected to the Presidential office, nor do we believe that he entertains or has ever entertained an idea of a third candidacy.

The same questions of policy in selecting a Presidential candidate that would render the nomination of General Grant unwise an impolitic applies, only in a lesser degree to this personal and political friends. However, we may respect Mr. E. B. Washburne, and however good a President we may think he would make, it might be to his prejudice that he occupies so hearkand so confidential a relation to President Grant; against Roscoe Conkling, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, or Mr. Blaine, of Maine, it would be urged that as leaders of the Republican party, they would be held responsible for all its mistakes, and upon them would be visited all the sins of the present administration and against them would be arrayed all the prejudices that sixteen years of national rule could multiply. It must be considered, however, that if the present administration and party leaders have not the power to secure the Presidency for one of their own number, they have the means within their own reach of so controlling and manipulating a national convention that they can designate who shall be the nominee. It might be an unwise policy to take an independent Republican like Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois; but it is almost too much to expect of political human nature that a Greeley Republican should be chosen to succeed the President whom he has once endeavored to defeat. Carl Schurz is ineligible by virtue of his foreign birth; Charles Francis Adams, the possible compromise candidate for so many years, rendered his nomination impossible by his precipitate action in Faneuil Hall in reference to Louisiana affairs. Aside from the persons we have named, there seems to be no Saul upon the plain of Eastern politics so towering above his fellows as to be readily distinguished as the coming leader.

These considerations have already directed to our coast the search for a candidate for the Presidential office. So eminent a politician as Thurlow Weed has named Senator Booth as one not likely to prove unacceptable to those who may have the power to nominate, and to the people upon whom devolves the power to elect. Governor Booth did not desert the Republican party when General Grant sought to succeed himself, and hence we may not presume that he would be treated other than as one friendly to the administration. He has been required to take no active part in national politics, hence none of the prejudice and opposition that must necessarily attach to active party leaders can recall him. In his opposition to monopolies he has been most emphatic. He has identified himself as the active opponent and the outspoken enemy of all moneyed combinations which have threatened the rights of the people. Without being agrarian or Communistic, his sympathies have always pronounced for the toiling industrial classes, and whenever and wherever there has been arrayed the interest of capital against labor he has, without being the enemy of the one, been the staunch friend of the other.

Gov. Booth possesses a well-balanced and highly cultivated mind. He possesses eminent executive ability; his integrity in all the relations of life stands unchallenged, and those who know him best and esteem him most highly will not fear when in the Senate of the United States he shall be called upon to measure his capacity with the ablest statesmen of the nation. His entire adult life having been spent in California, he has happily been removed from the more exciting centers of political controversy; and without claiming for him any especial merit, that he did not enjoy the opportunity of more active participation during the war, this fact will be regarded as not without weight in considering his eligibility as a candidate for the Presidency.

The fact that Governor Booth for the past year has been in accord with the Republican party leaders in California will, in our opinion, rather elevate him in the estimation of those men who know into what villainous hands the direction of our party affairs have fallen. Governor Booth is, and has ever been, an earnest and active Republican—a Republican from the higher convictions of duty and patriotism, rather than from the incentives of ambition and the spoils of place. He will be a Republican in the Senate of the United States; whether honored upon committees, admitted to caucuses or compelled to sit with Judge Christiancy and Angus Cameron upon the middle benches that divide the two great warring factions of the nation, he will, upon all questions involving principle, patriotism or national interest, vote with the Republicans.

If to Newton Booth should be intrusted the bearing of the banner of the Republican party through the next Presidential contest, we know of no reason why the entire strength of all the Republican factions might not rally around him, and why he might not achieve for the party a political victory.

MARRIED:

In this city, Feb. 24, C. Page and Martha Sales.
In Pendleton, Feb. 22, R. G. Thomson and Miss Leonia Welch.

DIED:

In Salem, March 2, at 2:30 P. M., Robert C. Kinney, aged 61 years, 8 months.
St. Clair county, Illinois, and Muscatine, Iowa, papers please copy.
Funeral will take place from Baptist Church, Salem, March 4, at 2 P. M.

NEW TO-DAY.

SASH-RIBBONS. Col'd Gro. Grain Ribbons and Ladies' Silk Ties, for sale by JOHN WILSON.

FANCY FOWLS.

HATCHING EGGS OF THE FINEST BREEDS for sale at MARTIN'S Central Market.
mar4dlm J. WELCH.

GEO. H. CHANCE. CHANCE & WELCH, Dentists, Office—First Street, (Nearly over Express Office,) PORTLAND.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE PORTLAND Hibernian Benevolent Society, AT MASONIC HALL, Wednesday Evening, March 17, 1875.

Floor Managers.

M. Moynahan, T. Coyle, F. J. Winters, M. Gleason, F. J. Goodman, Daniel McGill, Thomas McKay, Terrence McLaughlin, John M. Gearin, D. Neil, T. B. McIlvritt.

Reception Committee.

D. Calnilin, W. J. Kelly, M. J. Gleason, W. Casey, R. B. Sinnott, Frank Gatens, William Healy, John Donovan, John Morgan, John E. Walsh, T. Brandon.

Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Ladies $2 50

MANILA PAPER ALL SIZES and WEIGHTS AT THE AGENCY OF CLACKAMAS MILLS, 72 Front street.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL! OF Baker Canby Post No. 1, G. A. R., AT MASONIC TEMPLE, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1875.

Committee of Arrangements:

COMRADES
Geo. C. Sears, Thos. Barker, C. E. DuBois
Gen. W. Johnson, C. P. Yates.

Reception Committee.

COMRADES
J. H. Woodward, W. S. Newberry, Wm. Kapus
A. A. Franklin, W. V. Spencer.

Floor Committee.

COMRADES
Geo. C. Sears, Thos. Barker, Frank Beardsley,
C. E. DuBois, Jos. Lefrandc.

Tickets (admitting gentleman and ladies) $2 00

The proceeds to be devoted to defraying expenses of MEMORIAL DAY, 30th May, 1875.

SKATING RINK.

Grand Masquerade!

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1875.

Admission 50c Reserved seats 75c.

Hereafter the Rink will be open every afternoon from 2 to 5. Ladies will be furnished skates free; Gentlemen 25c. Saturday night from 8 to 10, MUSIC. Admission 25c. (Ladies free.) Use of skates 5c.
H. C. MORRICE, Lessee.

THE German Aid Society OF THIS CITY WILL GIVE A Bazar and Grand Ball! ON APRIL 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1875, AT THE SKATING RINK!

The Proceeds will be applied to the Erection of a German Hospital.

BOSCO & MEGLER PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 127 and 129 First Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

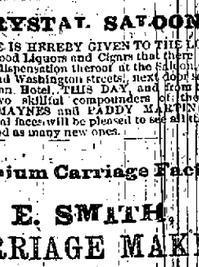
THIS NEW AND Magnificent Establishment IS SUPERIOR FACILITIES, AND PRODUCES AS FINE WORK As any on the Coast.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. ONLY ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS.

REMOVED.

WAGNER BROS. HAVE REMOVED THE Washington Baths from the old stand, No. 2 Washington st., to their new quarters, Front Street, opposite American Exchange, and keep up their old prices:
Warm Baths 25c; Hair Cutting 25c;
Shampooing 25c. feb7dlw1m

BEDROOM SUITS,



Made in Walnut, Ash, Maple, Alder, Mahogany and Spruce. Made of kiln-dried lumber, by the very best workmen & machinery. Warranted stronger and better than any imported Furniture.

OREGON FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COM'Y, PORTLAND.

LINSEED OIL.

BOILED AND RAW, BARRELS AND Cases,
At the Lowest Market Rates.

HODGE, CALEF & CO., DEALERS IN Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass, 75 Front Street.

L. H. WAKEFIELD JOHN BARROWS.

WAKEFIELD & CO., DEALERS IN CUMBERLAND, LEHIGH, And all kinds of COAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF Produce, and personal attention given to the purchase and shipment of Merchandise and the sale of Oregon Produce.
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. Established - 1809.

ED. HALL, Agent for Oregon. Office, 106 Front St., Between Washington and Alder.

mar2dlm

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Field, Flower & Garden Seeds.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Of all descriptions.

WHALE OIL and CARBOLIC SOAP for destroying insects. Also, Trellises, Flowerpots, stands, etc. Send for Catalogue.

HACHENEY & STEINER, Grocers, First and Taylor sts., Portland, Or.
daw

REOPENING OF THE MAISON DOREE RESTAURANT.

HAVING PURCHASED AND REFITTED THE above Maison Doree throughout, I will reopen it as a First Class Restaurant, on MONDAY March 1st, 1875.

The well known reputation of the Maison Doree will be kept up, and a liberal share of the public patronage is solicited.

G. OPITZ.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steamer AJAX.

FRED BOLLES, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at Foot of Front street, for the above port

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875, At 12 o'clock, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, PORT WRANGLE and SITKA:

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steam Propeller CALIFORNIA.

JOHN HAYES, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of Front street, for the above ports,

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875, At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

From Coos Bay & San Francisco

REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAVORITE STEAMERS

EASTPORT, C. F. WHITNEY, Master.
EMPIRE, C. H. BUTLER, Master.

Make regular trips. Stages from Roseburg connecting with steamers at Coos Bay.
H. SCHEFFER, Agent, Coos Bay; D. BRADLEE, Agent, San Francisco, 106 Davis street, near Calif ornia.

RIVER STEAMERS.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Str. SENATOR will leave her dock foot of C street, every day (Sundays excepted), at 2:30 P. M. for Oregon City.

Passengers for Dayton and intermediate points will take cars at 7:30, connecting at Canemah on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

Rates of Freight:

Corvallis to Portland $2 50
Albany and Salem 2 00
Harrisburg 3 00

All freights delivered in Portland free of drayage.

Up Freight, $1 00 per Ton.

Freight forwarded to Astoria with dispatch.

J. D. BILES, Agent.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND
FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock A. M.
FOR SCAMMA and TACOMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M.
FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M.
For Cathlamet, Bay View and Skamokawa—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
For Westport, Manhattan and Clifton—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
For KNAPPA—Thursday, at 6 A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

The Willamette River Transportation Co.'s Steamers

Will leave the Central Wharf between Washington and Alder streets, as follows:

FOR HARRISBURG and intermediate points on the Willamette River, on Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Steamer BEAVER—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Lightering and Towing of Vessels between Portland and Astoria at REDUCED RATES.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

OHIO! INDEPENDENT LINE!

THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER OHIO, Leaves Pacific Wharf, foot of Salmon street, FRIDAY, Feb. 26, for Harrisburg and all intermediate points on the Willamette River.

H. B. SCOTT, Master.
M. O. LOWNSDALE, Agent.
On the Wharf.

Portland & Vancouver Packet.

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER, JAS. W. TROUPE, Master,

WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM FOOT OF Alder Street for Vancouver, at 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

CITY TAXES.

The TAX ROLL for 1875 is now in my hands for collection, and all Taxes assessed thereon must be paid at my office, No. 87 First St., within Thirty Days from this date or the same will be returned as delinquent.

L. H. LEWIS, Treasurer City of Portland.
Portland, Feb. 11, 1875.

Don't Overlook This!

FOR $7,000; ORIGINAL COST, $11,300
Title Perfect, Terms Easy.

MY ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ON THE NORTHeast corner Taylor and Twelfth streets, Lot 1 and 2, Block 248, is for Sale.
J. M. G. KALLICH.

REMOVED.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL, Dentist, Has removed to Room No. 4, Deckum's Building, cor. First and Washington streets.
daw

FROM HONOLULU.

THE CARGO OF THE JANE A. FALKINBURG consisting of Assorted Grades of SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, AND RICE, Offered to the Trade at low rates, by ALLEN & LEWIS.

NOTICE.

PARTIES HOLDING TICKETS FOR THE CONcert on Tuesday evening, March 2, 1875, who are unable to attend, will please take notice that EXTRA CHAIRS will be placed in the Hall on that evening. The Sale of Tickets is limited to the number of persons that can be seated in Masonic Hall. No Tickets will be sold at the door.

By order of the Committee.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

A. B. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER, COR. OF FRONT AND OAK STS.

Auction Sales OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday,

At Private Sale.

Large assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS. Liberal advances made on Consignments. To parties declining Housekeeping, I will state that I will purchase Second-Hand Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON.

Regular and Peremptory Sale OF Furniture, Groceries, Crockery, Merchandise, Etc.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875, At 10 o'clock A. M., GROCERIES.

50 bxs NAVY TOBACCO.
8,500 Ls Matilda CIGARS,
275 bxs C. C. SOAP.
200 bxs Fancy SOAP.
50 chests Japan TEA.
50 bxs WASHING POWDER.

ALSO, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

ALSO, 20 sets Steel FIRE IRONS.
8 doz GALVANIZED BUCKETS.
5 doz Eng. FRY PANS.

ALSO, PICTURES and FRAMES, HAT RACKS, &c.

ALSO, BEDROOM, DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

INSURANCE.

THE STATE Investment & Insurance COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE

Incorporated in 1871.

Cash Assets, $418,

OFFICERS:

PETER DONAHUE, President. A. ... BRYANT, Vice-President.
CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary.

This Company has no connection with any insurance combination; its business is confined to the Lowest Paying Rates; and risk is taken according to its own merits.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are authorized to accept applications and issue Policies on Fire and Marine risks at equitable rates.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
Office—35 Front Street.

General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory.

N. B.—Agents wanted throughout the Territory.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. OF CALIFORNIA.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Assets Exceed $627,

OREGON BRANCH, 98 Front Street, corner of Alder.
EDWARD HALL, Agent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

IF YOU WANT A PAIR OF BOOTS, made to order, call on J. FITZ, DEALER IN No. 8 Washington street.

Repairing promptly attended to.

A. E. CORBETT'S Livery, Hack & Feed Stable, (FIRE PROOF) COR. SECOND AND TAYLOR.

Reasonable Charges for Hire. Particular Attention paid to Feeding.

OBSERVE PRICES:

Riding, $1 50 per hour.
Calling, $1 50 first hour, $1 each additional hour.
To boats, 50 cents each person.
Funerals, $5 per Hack.
To and from Balls and Parties, $2 00 a couple.

Orders left at STABLE promptly attended to at

PROPOSALS for BRICK

FOR THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AT SALEM.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ... bricks necessary to ... according to plans and ... seen at the Architect's office.

Said bids must be accompanied with two or more sureties for ten per cent. of the amount of said bid, that if the contract be awarded to the bidder he will enter into bonds for the performance of said contract.

The bids received by the Board at their meeting will be opened at the Capitol, in Salem, on the 10th day of March, 1875, at 2 P. M. of said day. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

U. S. Coin will be paid for work.
By order of the Board.

P. L. WILLIS, Secretary.
Salem, Feb. 10, 1875.

HALL, BRADLEE & CO.

WARRANTED

PURE WHITE LEAD,

NEW YORK.

50 Tons White Lead in Oil,

IN Tin Pails of 25 pounds each, Wood Kegs of 230 lbs and 100 lbs, Wood Kegs of 50 lbs and 25 lbs.

FORFEITED IF ADULTERATED.

For Sale to the Trade in Lots to suit by A. HAYWARD, Sole Agent, 224 CALIFORNIA STREET.
ja22dlm2p

WM. PFUNDER, APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST, DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE, Corner of First and Oak streets, Portland.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

WANTED!

ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS FOR SALE. Also, choice qualities for Home Consumption, for which we will pay the HIGHEST PRICE. RUMELIN & GUTMAN, Manufacturing Furriers, 56 First and 55 Stark and Oak.

TO IMMIGRANTS.

PLEASE CALL AT STATE BOARD OF Immigration Rooms, Ankeny Block, Steamers all over the State to invite you to tickets entitling you to travel by Farmers where employment is obtainable, Farms to rent, and other information given free of charge.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1875.

CITY ITEMS.

A SAMPLE.—Among the numerous letters we receive from the East we find an occasional one, and we here with publish an extract to show the feeling existing among the people in that section of America where the thermometer gets down and stays down in winter. This is from M. J. Davis & Bro., Milwaukee, Wis.: "In consequence of the very severe winter which we have had here, accounts of which you have doubtless read in your exchanges, we are seriously thinking, with many others in this locality, of making an attempt to go South a little further, into a better climate where another winter may be located in a better climate than this country. We have lately had overtakes us in this country. We have lately been sitting around a red hot coal stove without our overcoats on, reading the pamphlet written by W. L. Adams, Esq., of your city, and the flattering account which he gives of your climate, causes us to hold it in view as possessing the advantages we are seeking. We write to ask if you will have the kindness to send us a copy of your paper, one that gives some information in regard to what kind of a winter this has been with you, etc., and any statistics which you may have recently published. Thermometer here has ranged 10° to 30° below zero, while Lake Michigan is frozen solid, five miles out from shore."

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	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Thermometer	42°	49°	39°
Wind, direction	S. W.	N. W.	S.
Wind, velocity	6	9	0
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

Minimum temperature.....
Rainfall.....

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Martin, Central Market, has eggs for hatching purposes. Read.

Dr. J. Welch has associated with Dr. Chance, and the business will be continued in Ankeny's building. They need no mention at our hands, as they are both well known in their profession. See announcement in the columns.

By reference to the advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. E. Smith makes an announcement that he is now manufacturing first-class vehicles of every description, and invites the public to call and inspect his stock. If he has nothing to suit, leave your order and it will be filled in good season. The opinions of the press, which are incorporated in the advertisement, preclude any extended mention we may wish to make. Read them, and you will see what is said of Mr. Smith's work.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Pat Conway, for being drunk, was fined $5.

Patrick Flynn, for the larceny of a box of soap, was arrested yesterday and will be tried this morning.

Eva Smith, for using vulgar language, was arrested last evening, and her case will be disposed of this morning.

Annie Wildron, for hurling a glass tumbler at another "soiled dove," which took effect above the right optic, was fined $20 and costs.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Official announcement of the Hibernian Benevolent Society's ball is given elsewhere. The affair will take place on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, at Masonic Hall. Of course a large number will attend, as has been the custom. Further mention at another time.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

N AND COMMISSION.
. RICHARDSON,
TIONEER
FRONT AND OAK STS.
uction Sales
TE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MER
ANDISE AND HORSES.
Wednesday and Saturday
Private Sale.
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A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
and Peremptory Sale
OF
c, Groceries, General
rchandise, Etc.,
SDAY, MARCH 3, 1875,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
ROCERIES.
TOBACCO.
dia CIGARS,
SOAP,
n TEA,
ING POWDER.
ALSO,
AND CLOTHING.
ALSO,
FIRE IRONS.
ANEY'S BUCKETS.
EY PANS.
ALSO,
and FRAMES.
, &c.
ALSO,
DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN
A. B. RICHARDSON,
Auctioneer.
INSURANCE.
THE STA'E
ment & Insuranc
COMPANY.
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
, AND MARINE
orporated in 1871.
ets, - - $420,0
OFFICERS:
AMUEL A. J. BEVANT,
President. Vice P
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any has no connection
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its own merits.
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A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
Office—25 Front Street,
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OF CALIFORNIA.
RE AND MARINE
Exceed - $627,003
OREGON BRANCH
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Nos. 8 and
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OBSERVE PRICES:
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$5 per Buck.
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H. STA
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ch. 30, 1875.
L. BRADLEY & CO
WARRANTED
E WHITE LEAD
NEW YORK.
s White Lead Pack
IN
lbs of 25 pounds each
Kegs of 250 lbs and 100 lbs
Kegs of 50 lbs and 25 lbs
TED IF ADULTERATED
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REMMELIN & GUTMANN,
Dealers in Furs,
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IMMIGRANTS.
CALL AT STATE BOARD OF HE
Rooms, Ankeny's Mar
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over the State at half rate
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other information as to Oregon, fre

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1875.

CITY.

A SAMPLE.—Among the numerous letters we receive from the East we find an occasional good one, and we herewith publish an extract to show the feeling existing among the people in that section of America where the thermometer gets down and stays down in winter. This is from M. J. Davis & Bro, jobbers in oil, Milwaukee, Wis.: "In consequence of the very severe winter which we have had here, accounts of which you have of course read in your exchanged, we are seriously thinking, with many others in this ice bound region, of making an attempt to get located in a better climate over another winter or two. We have lately been sitting around a red hot coal stove with our overcoats on, reading the pamphlet written by W. L. Adams, Esq., of your city, and the flattering account which he gives of your climate, causes us to hold it in view as possessing the advantages we are seeking. We write to ask if you will have the kindness to send us a copy of your paper, one that gives some information in regard to what kind of a winter this has been with you, etc., and any statistics which you may have recently published. Thermometer here has ranged 10° to 30° below zero, while Lake Michigan is frozen solid, five miles out from shore."

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Burton, Central Market, has eggs for hatching purposes. Read.

Dr. J. Welch, has associated with Dr. Chance, and the business will be continued in Ankeny's building. They need no mention at our hands, as they are both well known in their profession. See announcement in these columns.

By reference to the advertising columns it will be seen that M. E. Smith makes announcement that he is now manufacturing first-class vehicles of every description, and invites the public to call and inspect his stock. If he has nothing to suit, leave your order, and it will be filled in good season. The opinions of the "press," which are incorporated in the advertisement, preclude any extended mention we may wish to make. Read them, and you will see what is said of Mr. Smith's work.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Pat Conway, for being drunk, was fined $5.

Patrick Flynn, for the larceny of a box of soap, was arrested yesterday and will be tried this morning.

Eva Smith, for using vulgar language, was arrested last evening, and her case will be disposed of this morning.

Annie Waldron, for hurling a glass tumbler at another "soiled dove," which took effect above the right optic, was fined $20 and costs.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Official announcement of the Hiberuian Benevolent Society's ball is given elsewhere. The affair will take place on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, at Masonic Hall. Of course a large number will attend, as has been the custom. Further mention at another time.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A regular meeting of the board of trustees of East Portland was held at the chamber on Monday evening.

The following members were present—Messrs. Buckman, Laing, Parrott, Stephens, and Vanpleavel. Absent, Hoyt.

A communication was read from J. L. Shute, T. J. Robinson, and C. Austin, viewers in the matter of the proposed extension of Third street. The viewers reported damages by reason of such extension, to the heirs of the late William Irving, in the sum of $250. The report was placed on file.

Says an exchange: "And now old Coggia has secretly let us, whom along comes Enck's comet, whisking its nebulous tail around in our solar system, and disturbing things generally. It's a trifle of a hundred and fifty millions of miles or more away in fact, to be sure, but for all that, it's coming, so look out for it."

A nice young man whose residence is less than 1,000 miles from Madison street, conceived the idea of sampling some wine left his mother for medical purposes. During the temporary absence of the family he obtained the bottle and drank freely of the contents. You may judge of his surprise when he discovered he had been drinking from a bottle containing hair oil.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, J.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1875.

Thos. Russell et al. vs Steamer *Favorite*; upon petition and motion of J. H. Woodward, order that J. N. Fisher be admitted to join in the libel herein.

Adjourned until Tuesday next.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SHATTUCK, J.

Theodore Rolfes vs E. F. Russell and Geo. Woodward; verdict for plaintiff, defendant allowed until Monday to file motion for new trial.

Venire ordered for twelve persons, returnable Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

S. E. Paddock, juror, excused for the term.

F. Miller vs Larkin Russell; cause on trial.

COUNTY COURT—WOODWARD, J.

IN LAW.

Stephen Coffin as O. C. R. R. Co.; motion to strike out argued, and motion sustained.

Barnes vs Dean; demurrer argued and overruled, and defendant given until Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M., March 4th, to file his answer.

Scott vs Hill; demurrer overruled and defendant given until 10 o'clock A. M. March 3d, to file his answer.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Hartness, deceased; final settlement of administrator allowed, and administrator discharged and his sureties exonerated.

Court adjourned until to-morrow, at 9:30 A. M.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

D. L. Henness and wife to Tyler Woodward; a piece of land containing 44 acres, situated in this county; $2,500.

Tyler Woodward and wife to R. F. Hennes, lots 1 and 2, block 149, East Portland; $600.

Thomas Duckett to James A. Filippin, west half of lot 8, block 49, Couch's addition; $500.

Philip Cohen et ux. to Peter Daly et ux., lot 6, block 44, Couch's addition; $1,075.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Buchtel & Stolte's first-class photograph gallery, *established* in 1853, possesses all the facilities to do better work than any other gallery in the State. All the new styles in the East are made in our rooms. We preserve ALL OUR NEGATIVES, and have at present over 12,000 on hand, from which duplicate copies can be had at any time. We have engaged the services of Mr. Chas. Hesselman, late of Sarony's, in New York, and Bradley & Rulofson and G. D. Morse's, San Francisco. Oil paintings, photographs in water colors, or in India ink, and also the beautiful crayon pictures, executed in a superior style. Call and examine specimens.

Spring style of fashionable silk hat received per *Oriflamme*; introduced this day by Currier & Co., hatters and clothiers.

At Central Market, from 5 A. M. till after dark, you will find Fabre & Barnes. Hot coffee.

KOHN, the Clothier, is at present in San Francisco purchasing new goods for the Spring trade, a portion of which will be shipped on the *Ajax* to arrive about the 6th proximo. During his absence the clerks in charge of the establishment will attend to the wants of old and new customers. For rare bargains go to Kohn's, opposite National Bank. They can provide you with anything in the clothing line. Do not delay, but call while the opportunity to buy cheap is offered.

Although there is no immediate prospect of the building of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, the firm of BECK & WALDMAN are still prepared to give customers old and new, the very best bargains in clothing. They have a splendid stock and propose to, keep it complete. New goods arrive per every steamer. Youthful clothing continues a specialty at this house. Call to day, or at any time you happen to pass.

IMPORTANT.—Indorsed by the Medical profession. DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest. DR. TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE cures in one MINUTE.

TEMPTING DEATH.

Every man or woman afflicted with a cough or cold, which he or she desires no measures to arrest, is tempting death. There is not a drug store in the land where HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR may not be procured, and there is no ailment of the lungs or throat tending to consumption or bronchitis, which it is not competent to cure. Do not suffer, cold to accumulate on cold, but arrest the first symptoms of pulmonary disease, and tone and invigorate the breathing organs with this wonderful remedy.

PIKE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS—Cure in one minute.

Wild Cherry Balsam.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

JOAQUIN MILLER AND TOM HOOD, JR'S YOUNGER.

Joaquin Miller writes from London to the *Independent*:

Tom Hood is dead. He was my first, my firmest friend in London—nay, in all the world. I came back yesterday and missed my warmest welcome.

I called at his little sanctum before even finding my hotel. I rushed in as I always did before, expecting to find him there, to take him by his great black beard, to bully him, to call him fellow citizen—this British subject, this great, good man, always so kind to me; but I found the place empty.

Just four years ago this month, a day like this, I first met Hood. How lonesome I was. How discouraged. Three months I had been in this great town sick, worn, alone. I knew not a soul.

"Oh! it was pitiful,
Near a whole city full
Friend I had none."

I had time to see people. But I really had no business with them. I was lonesome only, and wanted some one to talk to. They were all at work. In fact, all men who are really worth anything are always at work, and have but little time to see you. You must be content to see them through their work. I had called on at least twenty publishers. They would not even notice my papers.

The very first evening I spent with Hood he brought out a great big basket and emptied it on the table. This was his father's scrap-basket and contained all the papers, manuscripts and drawings that his son had got together and kept. Of course I wanted to see the "Bridge of Sighs"—but there was not a line of it to be found. There are a few lines, however, that were meant for this poem—perhaps they are the very first the great, good poet conceived when this poem was in his heart. And here they are just as I copied them that evening.

"Cover her, cover her,
Throw the sod over her,
Hide her from God."

And then after that and further down on the sheet is a comic picture. Then still further down this:

"Hello! Who comes there?"

Was it some one knocked? Perhaps it was a man with a dun, and the poor man knew his step.

I sometimes wonder if the world—the well-fed, fat, fashionable world—when it reads with intense pleasure certain poems, ever recalls the fact that the man wrote them without his dinner.

What curious pictures and drawings we came upon—such things as only could amuse little children, and they were all patched up and fastened together here and there with wafers.

Then the son told me that during the last few years of his father's life he could not sleep for pain, and so sat up and made these pictures for himself and sister, and when they would waken in the morning they would find these things pinned and pasted all about the wall.

Tom Hood is dead. I sit all alone before my task, and I shall not go on with it for many days; for what is the use? London is not the London it was.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—William H. Dusenbury, a prominent citizen of Hatmoon, Saratoga county, died on Tuesday. About a week before his death he was whittling down an old cork. In doing so his knife slipped and made an incision in the fleshy part of his thumb. A short time afterward he complained of an uncomfortable pain. This was succeeded by numbness in the hand, alternating with excruciating pains. The unfortunate man rapidly grew worse until his death occurred. The theory of the attending physicians is that the cork was impregnated with poison, and that the knife in pressing through got deep enough into the wound to cause death—*Hudson Register*.

Our correspondent at Scio says: "The Common Council of this city has presented Scio Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 with a handsome alarm bell, and the boys are feeling quite happy over their valuable present. The first assistant foreman thinks the new bell will arouse him from his slumbers hereafter, when it strikes an alarm, even though he should have been tripping the light fantastic toe all the night before, and that should the flames break out now, he will get an opportunity to show his prowess as a 'gallant fireman.'"

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The very finest photographs are now taken at the new firm of Shuster & Dennis, who have just refitted their rooms, corner of First and Yamhill.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder streets. Members of this Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner of First and Alder streets. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Harmony Encampment No. 4, C. of R. C.—Meets Tuesday Evenings at Good Templars' Hall, corner Third and Alder streets, at 7½ o'clock.

The Wrong Side of the Meridian.

On the down hill side of life, which an old medical writer quaintly terms "the wrong side of the meridian," when the functions decay and the frame gradually bends under the weight of years, the system requires to be sustained under the burden imposed upon it. Innumerable physical ailments and infirmities then press upon it to which it had been in earlier life a stranger. The surest and pleasantest support and solace of declining years is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, long recognized as the most wholesome and agreeable of diffusible stimulants, the most potent of tonics and alteratives. The aged and infirm may place implicit confidence in this invigorating elixir, which not only checks those maladies to which elderly persons are peculiarly subject, but in a measure retards the encroachment of time upon the constitution.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

Save yourself many dollars in money and many pangs of pain by keeping PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL constantly on hand and using it for all lameness and pain. The great popularity of our ABOLITION OIL is owing to the fact that we spare neither labor nor expense in preparing it. *We always have and always shall keep it up to its original standard of unparalleled excellence.* ABOLITION OIL cures rheumatism, gout, sprains, stiff and swollen joints, bruises, neuralgia, lame back, pleurisy, sciatica, sore throat, cramps, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, nervous head-ache, tooth-ache, ear-ache, and all aches and pains internal and external. Sold by all druggists.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

Strengthen and regulate your system. Renew your age. You can do it by using the Regulator and Purifier, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. Stir up your torpid liver; stimulate your kidneys; regulate your bowels; cure and prevent fever and ague, piles, dyspepsia, jaundice, dropsy, heart disease, and all bilious complaints with the great vegetable remedy, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. For sale by all druggists.

A. McBoyle & Co., Druggists, 564 Washington street San Francisco, manufacturers and sole proprietors.

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching, uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking disease that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Portland Post Office.

Eastern and California through mail arrives daily at 4:30 p. m. Closes at 6:45 a. m.

Way-mail going south on the East Side R. R. for Oregon City, Northern California, arrives daily at 4:30 p. m. Closes at 6:45 a. m.

West Side R. R. for Hillsboro and Forest Grove, arrives daily at 6 p. m. Closes at 6:45 a. m.

The Dalles and Eastern Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho, arrives daily (Sunday excepted) between 4 and 5 p. m. Closes at 9 p. m.

Kalama, Olympia, St. Helens, Lonquelin, Rainier, Astoria, arrives daily (Sunday excepted) at about 6 p. m. Closes at 9 a. m.

Sauvie's Island, Mount Coffin, Skamokawa, Cathlamet, Eagle Cliff, Oak Point, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between 3 and 6 p. m. Closes at 5:30 a. m.

Scappoose, Westport, Columbia City, Willamette Slough, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 6 p. m. Closes at 5:30 a. m.

Knappa's, leaves Thursday; arrives Friday about 6 p. m. Closes at 5:30 a. m.

Lafayette, via Tualatin, Middleton and Newburg, closes Friday at 6 a. m.; arrives Saturday 7 p. m.

Salem, via Damascus, Eagle Creek, Cuttingsville, Butte Creek and Silverton, leaves Saturday 6 a. m. arrives Wednesday at 6 p. m. Closes 9 p. m.

Scholls Ferry, leaves Saturday, arrives Monday at 10 a. m. Closes at 10 a. m.

White Salmon, W. T., leaves Saturday; arrives Monday at 4 p. m.

Sitka, Alaska, once a month.

San Francisco, Cal. by steamer, tri-monthly.

Hood River and Shell Rock, Oregon, leave Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive Monday evening.

Coos Bay mails arrive Tuesday and Friday, and going connect at Roseburg Monday and Thursday.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—Prince Louis Napoleon has nearly completed his studies at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and is now undergoing his final examination in common with the whole of the first or "commission" class to which he belongs. The term will close this month, and the Prince will then quit the Academy, instead of going on with his class for a commission in the Royal Engineers or Artillery. His examination and examiners are the same as those of the other cadets, but a distinction which was observed in the case of Prince Arthur will be taken as a precedent in the present instance, inasmuch as he will be examined privately, and not compete for place with his fellow-students. During His Imperial Highness' stay at the Academy he has been most earnest and assiduous in his studies, especially in the sciences of artillery and fortification; and the general opinion of the Professors and Masters is that his examination, if its results could be known, would be as satisfactory as the preliminary tests through which he has already passed.

A CASE FOR A SOLOMON TO DECIDE.—A curious case was heard before the Passaic County (N. J.) Common Pleas Bench yesterday. George Addy, of Manchester, owns a cow, which, while standing in Manchester and feeding on a common within the city line of Paterson, was driven to the pound by George Spittel, the pound-keeper of the latter city. Addy brought suit before a Justice of the Peace to recover damages for the detention and for injuries done to the cow, but recovered none, and appealed to the Common Pleas. Counsel for Addy yesterday contended that the valuable part of the cow was her hindquarters, and as that was beyond the Paterson city limit, his client was entitled to a judgment. The Court scarcely agreed with the counsel, but said that the decision of the case might turn upon the exact length of the cow. Counsel for the plaintiff insisted, then, that she should be measured to the end of her tail. The Court directed that she should not be measured beyond the haunches, and deferred decision till the measurement shall have been made.—*N. Y. Times*.

AGENTS FOR THE OREGONIAN.

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Noon meetings daily, except Sundays, from 12:15 till 1 P. M.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Oregon. Notice in Bankruptcy. In the matter of A. H. Jordan et al., bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Morris, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and liabilities existing at the time of the filing of said petition, and that the twenty-fourth day of March 1875, is assigned for the hearing of the same before H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Portland, in said District, when and where any person may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. R. J. WILCOX,
mar2dlawtd Clerk of said Court.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SHAVER WILL ORGANIZE A Class in Plain Business Penmanship, Friday Evening, March 5, at the Portland Academy. Tuition, Six Dollars. Class to Lessons, Stationery, &c., furnished. Circulars free of charge. Orders can be left with the firm of J. K. Gill & Co., First street. fe26d6t

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—The world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

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J Robinson, Lewis river
M B Jones, "
R S Davis, "
J Lewis, "
H F Blackerby, Silverton
W Wendell, Ridge
W F Mellenger, "
B P Cornelius, "
G F Parker, "
J Milne, Hillsboro
G M Carey, Salem
C Roop, "
C E Burrows, "
J G Bridges, "
J Haun, "
J C Buchannon, Butteville
W Graham, "
W Whitney, & W
W Smith, Rickreall
S Abbee, Newburg
T Otebero, Wilton
W H Morgan, S Island

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

J Ferrell, Astoria
H J McIntyre, S Island
W F Mellenger, "
R D Humo, W T
A Olinder, Vancouver
I Hexton, "
Mrs Dixon, W W
G Smith, Baker City
A C Farnsworth, S F
J K Kuhnie, Umatilla
A H Stone, "
T D Winton, St Helens
W Ni Horton, Olympia
J L Hepburn & son, O Ella
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Pan-Roasts and Oyster Patties
ARE SERVED.

Gem Oyster Saloon!

THE PROPRIETOR ANTICIPATING a freeze-up, ordered a large supply of EASTERN OYSTERS by the last steamer; and also, SHOALWATER BAY'S by last steamer from Astoria.

If the blockade continues the "GEM" will have the Oyster Business Cornered.

N. B.—Our Oysters are all in a cellar away from the frost, and will keep for months.

THE OXFORD OYSTER SALOON

KEPT BY OLD WALLER, WHO FOR THE LAST four years conducted the Gem Oyster Saloon, to the universal satisfaction of his employers and all who visited said place, is now prepared to attend to the wants of his numerous friends at his own place, which he warrants will be kept only on First Class principles. He also would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to get FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS especially selected for him twice a week, and A No. 1 EASTERN OYSTERS per every steamer.

A cordial invitation is extended to Ladies and Gentlemen to come and convince themselves as to the kind of a place he keeps.

WM. WALLER.

Oak street, 2d door west of Flunder's Drug store.

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FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS, Plain Stews, Fried Oysters, Fancy Rosters and large Plate raw Oysters, 50 cents each. For Hundred 50 cents.

Prices reduced on account of doing all the work myself.

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fe9dlm JOHN MOON.

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Locksmith, Safe-Maker & Bell-Hanger,
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Locks and Safes repaired at short notice and in No. 1 style. Bells hung in the latest style. Patent models made to order. oct1am

WINDOW GLASS.
350 BOXES,
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Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes,
&c., &c., &c.
EVERDING & FARRELL.

JUST RECEIVED
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED "ANCHOR" BRAND
NAILS.
THE BEST NAIL IN MARKET.
Shelf and Builders' Hardware.
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
&c., &c., at
82 FRONT STREET, CORNER STARK.
JOHN R. FOSTER.

Redemption of Canal and Lock Bonds.

Am't Applied to Redemption, $42,000.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SALEM, Feb. 11, 1875.

SEALED P

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1875.

A SUIT OF ARMOR.

When a majority becomes so vast that intellect disappears in the crowd, the date of its destruction commences.—*The Parisians, Book II., Chap. III.*

A suit of ancient armor in a hall
Stands like an unopposing sentinel;
No lie is past behind it, and revolt
The chivalry that vexed the inside.
That waged fierce wars and wrought of woe increase
In His mild name, who is the Prince of Peace.

This unworn armor has a silent speech;
To more than steel the mind is strengthened,
And, empty and forlorn, it seems to teach,
The patient hope that on is felt and said,
That soon all armor to disuse shall pass,
With visored helmet, hauberk, and cuirass.

There were true knights when mail like this was worn
In the long struggle for Jerusalem
If o'er the crescent the red cross was borne,
They died content. But fame yet lived for them,
And troubadours their brave deeds rhymed upon
From stubborn Antioch to Ascalon.

Noblest the knights while duly were few and poor,
They vowed to aid the feeble, to help the weak,
To flee no foe and hold each trust secure.
They let their simple dress their lives bespeak
Firm in misfortunes, they had strength to be
Humble and generous in victory.

But then they rose to luxury and power,
When years and honor had their gracious good
On their triumphant armor—in that hour
Went forth from chivalry its soul, the good,
And knighthood meant a price, and turned away
From rugged duty into weak display.

For while slow progress up its path has toiled
Who has been faithful, who has won the gain
As it should be? Is merit ever died, upon is soiled?
So; good is seldom pure that long obtains
And every cause that seeks to help and bless
Dies at the golden summit of success.

The spirit fled, the body is but dust;
It lingers in corruption and decay
It cannot look before nor mistrust,
Though many praise it loud who said it nay.
They are too blind to see, too dull to feel;
Th empty, vain, human shaped shell of steel.

—*Henry Abbey, in the Galaxy for March.*

A HORRIBLE SITUATION.

A MAN UNABLE TO EXTRICATE HIMSELF SLOWLY FREEZES TO DEATH.

—The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following account of the man who was recently found frozen to death at Jones' Falls:

"The footprints of the unfortunate man as he walked to his death were yesterday thrillingly distinct. He must have been on his way up town by the way of Stiles street after the snow had ceased to fall, which was at Sunday midnight. Stiles street is the first street south of Pratt street, and begins at Jones' Falls. At the Falls are several piles of boards along the brink and facing Stiles street. Through an opening between these boards the man walked to the edge and lost his footing and fell over upon the ice-covered water, twelve feet below. At the time there was a soft covering over the hard ice, and from the spot where he fell his tracks could be followed as he endeavored to find a spot where the wall could be scaled. Directly opposite Stiles street, on the west side of the Falls, there are several steps in the wall leading down to the water. The man reached the steps, placed one foot upon the lower one and by ascending the other two he would have escaped. But, as if by some fatality, he hastened, turned away, returned again, and then started in a zigzag course down the stream, first crossing to one side and then to the other, all the while evidently seeking a place of egress. If he called for aid, no one heard his cries in that lonely section. He passed a number of places where the ice was very thin, and the wonder is he went so far before the fatal spot was reached. When thirty feet north of the Canton avenue bridge and fifteen from the eastern wall the ice broke, and he was plunged into the water, which is there much below a man's depth.

"Then began a desperate struggle for life, for the ice was broken for several feet around him on every side. He doubtless grasped the edges of the ice with his hands, and as fragment after fragment gave way and was broken off in his futile efforts to draw himself out by its aid, he returned again and again to the struggle until, overcome by the bitter cold, exhausted nature succumbed. When life was extinct the ice formed so rapidly that it imprisoned the body before it could sink to the bottom, and it was thus found yesterday morning. The man's hat was found six feet from the body it, too, firmly imbedded in the ice. After a view of the spot where the unknown man met his death, it needed no stretch of the imagination to depict the intensity of his sufferings before relieved by death."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A letter from Cairo to the *Eastern Budget*, dated 31st December, says:

"The present state of the Suez Canal is far from satisfactory. The canal is neither completed nor in good repair, and it matters are left as they are at present it will become useless in a few years. It is broad enough to accommodate three steamers abreast, but its depth is so variable that one ship only can pass through at a time. When a vessel comes from Suez the ships coming from Europe must wait at Port Said, and if a ship gets aground on the sand the whole communication is stopped until it is set afloat again. This, of course, causes great injury to trade, and complaints are frequent. The chief cause of the evil is the want of money. The English, who use the canal more than any other nation, have long been thinking of getting the canal into their own hands, but a majority of two-thirds of the shareholders is necessary in order to change the management, and as the Viceroy is the possessor of one-third of the shares, he has practically the casting vote. It is true that one-third of the shares are also in the possession of Englishmen, but the attempts which have been made to induce the Viceroy to dispose of his shares have hitherto been fruitless. The Khedive evidently fears that England will become too powerful on the canal, and therefore prefers the *status quo*. As for M. De Lesseps, he continues to send protests to Constantinople about the canal dues, and his finances are becoming worse every day. The cost of the maintenance of the canal and the dredging works is from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs a year, while his total receipts this year have only amounted to 30,000,000 francs, and it is very uncertain whether they will be maintained at that figure. Merchants here are unanimously of opinion that something must be done to prevent this useful work from being ruined, and that M. De Lesseps should either be allowed greater freedom of action, or be given an opportunity of selling the shares to a new company."

PROFESSOR PROCTOR ON THE EARTH'S APPROACH TO THE SUN.—R. A. Proctor writes to the London *Times* respecting a letter addressed by Dr. Phipson to a French journal, expressing the opinion that the recent transit observations are useless because the earth is continually drawing nearer to the sun—an outcry that has made some impression on this side of the water. Prof. Proctor declares that while during the last century there has been uncertainty about the sun's distance, even to the extent of millions of miles, astronomers are absolutely certain that the distance has not varied by a hundred, or even by ten miles during that time. If the earth had, as had been stated, drawn nearer by one-thirtieth of her former distance, the length of the year would have changed by one-twentieth of its former length, or by eighteen days. A change of only ten miles in the last 100 years would correspond to a change of more than 300 miles since the length of the year was first determined very exactly. This would be about a 360,000th of the sun's distance, and the length of the year would have been changed by about a 200,000th part—that is, by about two minutes and a-half. This, however, is not supported by what historic evidence we have.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1875.

Gold in New York, 114⅝.

Legal Tenders in Portland—buying, 87½; selling 88½.

Legal tenders in San Francisco, 88 buying, 88¼ selling.

Sight exchange on San Francisco, coin ¼ of 1 per discount; currency ½ of 1 per cent prem.

Sight exchange on New York, coin ¼ of 1 per cent. prem., and currency ½ of one per cent.

Price of Sterling exchange in New York, $4 86½@4 88.

Gold bars, 72½@73.

Though the latest wheat telegrams from Liverpool indicated a rise of 2d per cental on tod average California, ex warehouse, no other change in that market was noted by the same advices, yet it is fair to presume that other qualities as well and Oregon wheat, and wheat in transit and for shipment were correspondingly advanced and were quotable nominally as so much higher.

There is no material changes in the condition of our local money market, the supply of available funds being liberal for the current demand, which is not unusually large at this season. The slowness with which the granger co. moves, towards other matters, and the requirements of trade seem to be quite slack, a circumstance not altogether against our commercial interests, as it may also be considered indicative of a fair amount of capital in general circulation. The current season has been one of some peculiarity in this respect, that while nearly all traders have at one time or another made some complaint about the dullness, there have been comparatively few failures on their part to meet the demands of their creditors, and failures of a commercial character in our community and in the State at large have been rare, and we think that though few have realized any considerable margins on the season's business most have, by carefulness and prudence in purchases and sales held their own, and will come out on at least a solid a basis as that on which they began.

Eastern and Foreign Wheat Markets.

From the New York *Produce Exchange Report* we gather the following in relation to this cereal: The visible supply of wheat in the United States on the 30th of January, 1875, was 12,181,550 bushels, against 11,949,302 bushels the previous week, and 10,852,552 bushels Jan. 31, 1874. The receipts at lake ports for the week were 242,371 bushels, against 683,057 the previous week, and 1,173,300 bushels for the corresponding week in 1874; and the shipments from thence for the week were 161,176 bushels, against 148,670 bushels the previous week, and 52,116 bushels for the corresponding week in 1874. The receipts at seaboard ports for the week were 1,031,567 bushels, against 212,243 bushels the previous week, and 1,037,825 bushels for the corresponding week in 1873; and the clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 174,894 bushels, and for the last four weeks in January 945,073 bushels, against 1,572,688 bushels the previous four weeks. The stock in New York is being diminished by the exports and about 70,000 bushels weekly for the supply of the local mills. Advices from Iowa and Minnesota indicate that scarcely one-third of the surplus wheat crop of 1874 in those States has as yet been marketed. It has been held back by the farmers and others on account of the present low price. There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 16th ult., 1,091,208 qrs. of wheat, and equal to 84,000 qrs. of flour, or 1,638,208 qrs. of wheat, equal to 13,105,584 bushels, against 10,924,736 bushels at the corresponding date in 1874 of the present amount in transit, which does not include steamer shipments from America, 3,222,020 bushels are from California and Oregon. The expected arrivals of wheat in the United Kingdom during the four weeks to end on the 16th inst. are 663,000 qrs., exclusive of those by steamers from America. There were during the week ending Jan. 5, 1875, 140 wheat laden vessels passed the Dardanelles which is a larger number than in any week of the last twelve months; of these 67 were destined for Marseilles, France. The farmers' deliveries of home grown wheat in the United Kingdom were at latest dates slightly below the weekly averages of the last ten years, but the supply from imports and home deliveries was for the week ending Jan. 30, about equal to the average weekly consumption.

The wheat crop of the United States in 1874, as per Agricultural Department report of January, 1875, was 363,000,000 bushels, against 287,000,000 bushels in 1873. There were 2,500,000 acres more of wheat sown in 1874 than in 1873, and the comparative yield in the commercial States is presented by the Department reports as follows:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
New York	18.5	15.6	Wisconsin	16.5	11.5
Pennsylvania	16.2	14.5	Minnesota	17.2	14.5
Ohio	12	15	Iowa	13	11.6
Michigan	12.2	14.2	Missouri	11.8	13.5
Indiana	12.2	12.2	Kansas	14	13.5
Illinois	15.2	15	California	13.5	13.5

The crop of spring wheat in 1874 was less than in 1873, but the winter wheat crop in 1874 was larger than in 1873.

Domestic Produce.

Aside from some very fair shipments to San Francisco and a tolerably brisk local trade, there does not seem to be any great amount of activity in our produce market. The foreign-bound vessels in port or in the river are all either loaded or have their cargoes in sight, and transactions in wheat or flour for that purpose are very slow. There is some speculative demand for fair lots of wheat at $1 35 per cental, but holders are decidedly disinclined to accede to such offers, and none can be bought for less than $1 37½, and there are now but few buyers in our market at that figure. Flour is in the same category, holders quite as firm and would-be purchasers apparently as indifferent.

In such products as we ship to northern ports or to San Francisco, there is a moderately active demand at current quotations, eggs being the principal article which finds dull sale at our figures. Prices are generally considered low for the season, but are fully as good as that, perhaps, in most lines. Those commodities which are lower than at the corresponding date in 1874 are flour, wheat, barley, dried fruits, hams and shoulders. Oats, potatoes, side bacon, butter, hides, lard and tallow are higher, while eggs, poultry and wool are just about at the quotations given on this date last year. The general tendency, however, is not exactly as it was at that time. Then, the breadstuffs market was dropping, as were a few other products, now breadstuffs are stationary, while most other products show a downward tendency.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship Ajax, from San Francisco, though due, had not arrived at a late hour this evening.

The bark Corsica is discharging ballast at Greenwich docks, and will have quick dispatch.

The bark Wetterhorn, with a good portion of her cargo on board, is at Central dock.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Arrived—Bark Tidal Wave, Fort Madison; str Orizaba, Portland; ship Freak Fuller, Hongkong; bark Edward May, Boston; schr Undaunted, Port Gamble.

Sailed—Bk Harvest Home, Port Townsend; schr Wm. H. Rver, Seattle; bk Amethyst, Bellingham Bay; schr Hera, Astoria.

San Francisco Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1 P. M.—Flour—Extra $5@5 25. Wheat—Fine, $1 47½@1 50; choice $1 55@1 57½. Barley—Brewing, $1 45@1 50; feed, $1 35@1 40; extremes, $1 30@1 60. Oats—Feed, $1 45@1 80.

Hay—$10@17.

Potatoes—Common to good, $1 65@1 85.

Dairy Products—Best fresh roll butter, 30c; eggs, weak, 27½c.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—But few sellers were in the market today, and offers were scarcer than last week. The latest European advices give our market a rather firmer tone and we may quote safely at $1 37½ per cental. Whether any apparent strength in the market has gained the past few days will be maintained is a matter of some doubt, though it is evident that the feeling is more hopeful in regard to the future than it was a fortnight since.

FLOUR—With nearly all stocks on hand there is a fair local and shipping trade, jobbing rates being well sustained at $1 25@4 50 per bbl for standard extras; good outside and country brands, $4@4 12½; superfine, $3 50@3 75.

OATS—There is a fair demand for the local trade and for shipping, but prices have no tendency to appreciate, as the requirements for feed purposes are fairly met by the approach of spring. Quotations for fair white in sacks are 45@50c per bushel, with an advance of 4@6 cents for extra qualities, as to purse, etc.

BARLEY—There are but few transactions to note or to fix prices. Quotations include common feed to choice brewing and are furnished at $1 30@1 45, the latter only for the best.

FEED—Trade is the opposite of active, and prices are still furnished at $25@26 50 per ton for middlings, bran $13@14, chop $25@27 50, shorts $20, oil cake $30.

HAY—No change in prices since last week; the supply full for the current demand; good timothy quotable at $12@12 50 per ton.

POTATOES—The supply is liberal for the season, and choice varieties are in fair request at 75c@$1 per bushel, common to ordinary.

ONIONS—The market is quiet and demand light for shipping; San Francisco seems to be well supplied. We quote choice at 1½c @ lb.

APPLES RIPE—We quote the few varieties in the market at $5@6 ⅌ box.

DRIED APPLES—We quote the market as drooping. In sacks are not favored at more than 4½@5c ⅌ lb; in kegs 5c.

BACON—There are good stocks on hand and sides are quotable at 11@11½c ⅌ lb; shoulders, 7½@8½c; hams, 13@15c; sugar cured and fancy trimmed, 2@3c ⅌ lb advance.

LARD—A good article in kegs quotable at 12@12½ cents ⅌ lb; in tins, 13@13½c.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for the local trade, but shipments are not brisk. We quote: fresh roll and fancy print forstable use at 30@37½c ⅌ lb, lower grades ranging from 20@30c according to quality.

EGGS—So depressed is the San Francisco market that few dealer care much about handling for shipment. The requirements of the home trade are fully met at 18@20 cents per dozen, and still tending downward.

CHICKENS—Choice lots of full grown are worth $5@6 per dozen; common and mixed, $3 25@3 75.

DRESSED HOGS—The packing season having closed, the only demand is for the home trade and is not brisk at 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

LIVE CATTLE—There have been but few arrivals of choice lots during the past week, and for such prices have advanced to 6 c. ⅌ lb net on foot; ordinary quotable at 5@5½c.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trade is quiet and prices for seasonable goods firm at current quotations. Mitchell Wagons, $120@145; Bain, 3 inch to 1-inch thimble skein, $120 to $160; Pacific do, $120@130; Seasonable Goods in full supply.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Burlap, standard, 12½@c; Flour sacks, 9½@10c; 1st qks, 15@15½c. Grain, 10½ oz, 22x36, 14½@15c; Dbl, 22x40, 16½@17c; Single, 18x36; Wool, 32x54, 40@50; 60@65; Bill Flaps, 40 inch, 10, 10½, 11, 11½ and 12 oz, 10@12c. Seaming Twine, 2 plies, 40x25c. Roping, 5 ply flax and jute, 40@45c. Dutch Carpeting and Matting, 2@4 cts. Rugs, assorted lengths and wool and cotton patterns, $1 per piece.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Stocks on hand generally full as to extent, trade light, but on account of all the favorite lines of Boots, like Cordova tips and the various Calfskin boots for Ladies, Misses and Children, wear the Button Boots take the lead. We quote Wetwood Seal skin kips, $20@24; Grain, $16@18; Stogies, $18@20; Men's Standing boots, $5@6; Calf Dress boots, $5@6; Boys' kip Cordova boots, $50; Boys' Split do, $2 50@3; Ruber do, $3@3 50; Men's manufacture, Cale kips as to make boots, $2 50@3; Oregon kips as and upper stock, $3@3 50; Oregon kips as and upper $3 50@4; do do 12 as sewed $3 50@4; Brogans, $3@3 50; Frost kips and sewed $12@9; French P. S. $6@7 50; Pitts., $4@5; Ladies' Shoeing, $6@7 50; Ladies' Standing boots, $3@3 50; Men's brogans, $2 50@3; Calf balmorals $3 50@3 75; Misses do $2 50@2 75; Men's machine closed boots, $4@5.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Mill prices delivered in the city are, Fir lumber, rough, $12 per M; edged, $14; surface sheathing, $16; siding, $20; rustic, $25; flooring, $22 50; resting, $17 50; seasoned flooring, $25; one side planed, $20; four sides planed, $25; Cedar, $35; Redwood, $40; Spruce, $30; Pickets, 1½ inch thick per 100, 75c; Lattice, 75c per 100; Shingles, $2 50@3 per M.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, $2 25@2 75; Jams and Jellies, $1 00; Los Angeles Honey, $1 00; Strawberries, $1 00; Raspberries, $1 25; Blackberries, $1 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gage, $3 75@4; Peaches, $1 00@1 25; Pie Fruit, $1@2 50; Green Peas, $2 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $1; Green Corn, $3 00@3 25; Tomatoes, $2 00; Quinces, $2.

CEMENT, &c—New Jersey, $6; Calcined Plaster, $8; Land Plaster, $7 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $3 50; San Juan Lime, $2 25; English Portland Cement, $6 75; Hoffman's New York Cement, $8.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica, 23c; Guatemala, 23@24c; Java, 30c; Mocha, 35c; Wm. Wise & Co.'s Ground Java, 30c; Chartres, 32c; Phœnix Premium, 22@23c. Rio, 20c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, 8c; Borax, 20@22c; Blue Vitriol, 12½c; Bi Carb Soda, 9c; Caustic Soda, 8c; 2@2½c; Bi Chromate Potash, 22c; Epsom Salts, 4½c; Sulphur in kegs, 10@22c per lb; Soda Caustic, 8½@9c; Soda Ash, 4½@5c.

TOP PIECES—Standard drills, 15@16c; second 13c; sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard 14@15c; heavy, 16c; bleached sheeting, 3/4 09 c; do, 36, 13½; do, 4-4, 12½@13c; Cotton Checks 15@16c; Linen Checks, 16c; Gambrics, 10c; Cotton flannels, bleached, 16@20c; do, brown, 12½@18c; Cotton ondes, light, 20@22c; do, heavy, 25@30c; Denims, 15@30c; Hickory stripes, 12@20c; Standard drills, 12c; Mancunilla, 8c; Ticks, 25@29c; Linsey's, 20@30c; Nicks, 7½, 14½@30; do 4-4, 20@35; Bear Duck, 21c; Table linen, damask, brown, 40@60c; damask bleached, 50@$1; Diaper linen, 20@60c; do, Alexander's black, 25@75c; Waterproof linen, 10@1 25; Cash, 10@15c; Glenelms—Domestic, 16@20c; Scotch, 22@30; Lawns 10@22c; Percales, 15@30c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 8c; Eastern, 9c; Mackerel No. 1, Shore, $10 50; do No. 2, $9 50; do 1, $9 50; do kits No. 1, $2 50; do, No. 2, $2 50; Salmon, pickled, in bbl, $7; do, $2; Canned, fresh, 2lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1lb do, $2 25; Sardines, qrs, per box, $1 50.

FRUITS, DRIED AND PRESERVES—Peaches, 11½ @12½; Hungarian Prunes, 17c; Plums, prime, 12@ 13c; Raisins, in bxs, $3 75; hf do, $1 00; 4 do quarter, $1 50; $1 50; eighth do, 50c; Zante currants; 10@10½; Oregon do, 10@12c; Citron, 40@45c.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $46 nominal bar, 3 ⅌ ½c; Swedes, 6c; do, 9@10c; Sheet Iron, Copper Sheathing, 40c; do, Yellow, 40c; Sheathing, bronzed tinned 42c; do old, 16c; Tin Plates—Plates, charcoal, IX per box, $17 00; do I C do, $15; Boiler Plate, 30c; Bloom, 5c; Steel, English cast steel, 2 ⅌ 29c; Land—Pig 3 ⅌, 9@10; Sheet, 15c; Pipe, 12c; Bar, 10@10½c; Zinc—Sheets ⅌ lb 14c; Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 90c.

COAL—Quotable cod to 10d, $1 75@2 per ton; 8d, $5 75; 4d and 6d, $6 00; cut spikes, $5 75 ⅌ keg; finishing and bradheads, $1 ⅌ keg; advance on corresponding sizes, common boat iron, 75c ⅌ keg advance on price of common, same size.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 22½c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 12c; Pecan, 20c; Walnut, 12½@15c.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets, superfine, $22; XX $13; X $11 50; No. 1 extra, bound, $10; No. 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 3-point, $8 50; No. 1, 3-point, $7 50; Yarn, 4-4, $1 75; Flannels, Plain, black border, 35 50; do, fancy border, 36; 75; 8 pt Victoria, $7 00; 3 pt Scarlet, $8 25; 3pt Green, $7 00; 8 pt Blue, 36; 7½; 3 pt Indian Striped, $9 25; 4 pt Gray, $7 50; 3 pt Red, $7 50; 4 pt Blue, $9 25; 4 pt Scarlet, $11; 4 pt Green, $9 25; 4pt Blue, $9 00; 4 pt Indian, $9 50; No. 1 Gray, $9 50. Flannels; Blue Mix Twilled, 52c; 8 pt Scarlet, 67½c; White; plain, 62½c; Twilled, 62½c; Fancy Shirting, 57½c; Twilled Flannel, 40 to 45; Scarlet plain, 47½c. Cloths; Hard Times, $1@$1 15; Cassimeres, $1 20 to 31 35; Cassimeres, 6-4, $2 70; Doeskins, $1 15 to $1 35; Tweeds; 50 to $1; Yarns; White and Gray, $1 25; Scarlet, $1 50; Regatta Shirting, $1 10; Cloaking, $1 62½.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical 8 gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 12½@13; Bartlett, 11½@12; North River, 11; Greenbank, 10@; Thompson's Excelsior, 13; Pioneer, 12½; Patent, 10; Brown Zinc, white, 12; lumpblack, Eddy's, 30@60; Germantown, 45@50; ordinary, 25; Venetian red, 6@8. Haven Ocre, 2@3; red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 13@14; fire proof, 60@65 cents.

RICE—The supplies are not excessive, and jobbers receive through the San Francisco market, quotable, China, 6¾@7½c; Patna, 7¾c; Island, 5@6 ½c; No Carolina in bbls, 6½c.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 8@8½c; Donnelly's, 8; Babbitt's, 10@10½c.

SALT—Ground Rock, $3 ⅌ ton; Carman Island, $20 @22; Liverpool, coarse, in 200lb sacks, $20; do in 100lb sacks, $22 50; do fine, in 200lb sacks, 25 00; do in 100lb sacks, $27 50, do in 50lb sacks, $32 50@33.

SYRUPS—Stellingbers at San Francisco Refinery prices, in full stocks were the rule at the close of the last advance. We quote at 67½@ gal, in bbls; 72½c in half bbls, and 75@77½c in kegs.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.		CANNED GOODS.	
Oranges, ⅌ doz	1 00		⅌ doz
Limes, ⅌ doz	25	Oysters, 2lb cans	2 50
Cocoanuts, each	25	do 1lb cans	2 75@3 00
Cranberries, ⅌ gal	75c 50	Lobsters, 2lb cans	3 00
Lemons, sorrez	1 00@1 50	do 1lb cans	2 00@3 00
Peaches, ⅌ lb	20	Quinces, or lbs	2 00
Apples, ⅌ box	1 50@2 00	do 1lb cans	0@0 00
Plums, ⅌ lb	none	Clams	4 50@5 00
DRIED FRUIT.		Grn corn, 2lb cans	0@3 50
Figs, Cal	⅌ lb 10@20	Peas, 2lb cans	0@3 00
Figs, Asia Min, new	25@50	Beans, 2lbs	2 00
Figs, old	20@25	Tomatoes, 2lbs	2 50@3 00
Prunes, Cal	12@18	Peaches, 2lb cans	2 75
Prunes, prunes	15@18	Pine apples, 2lbs	2 50@3 00
Prunes, Ger. & Fr	20@25	Strawberries,	4 00@4 50
Pears	12@15	Blackberries,	4 00@4 50
Dessing, cider		Apricots, 2lb cans	3 50@4 50
GROCERIES.		Pumpkins,	3 00@3 50
Coffee, ground, ⅌ lb	35@40	Mushrooms, ⅌ doz	1 50
do green, Cal	30@35	SAUCES, ETC.	⅌ doz pts.
do " Rio	none	Worcester Sauce	5 00@5 50
do " Java	30	Catsup, Tomato	2 50@3 50
do Mocha	none	do Mushroom	2 50@3 50
Sugar, crushed	13½@15	Capers	2 00@4 00
do pulverized	13@16	Curry Powders	3 00@6 00
do granulated	13@16	Mustard, Eng	2 00@3 00
do Island No 1	12@12½	do Cal	2 00@3 00
do No 2	9@10	Pickles, English, pts	1 10
do " extra	12½	do qts	2 00
Milk, condensed	37	NUTS.	
Candles, adamant	25@28	Almonds	⅌ lb 23
do Sperm	62	Walnuts	13
Oil Kerosene, ⅌ gal	40	Brazil	13
Syrup, Golden	1 gal 1 00	Filberts	22
Tea—		Peanuts	2@30
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50	Pecans	25
Imperial	1 00@1 50	Chesnuts	40
Young Hyson	1 00@1 50	Hickory	12½
Hyson	1 00@1 50		
Tea Breakfast	60		
Japan	90@1 00	GAME.	
PROVISIONS, ETC.		Ducks, wild	⅌ pair 62½@
Butter—	⅌ lb	Swan	2 00
Honey Dairy	50	Geese	75
Goodi	25@30	Pheasants	62
Gutt'ery	18@25	Venison, ⅌ lb	12
Cooking	25	FISH.	
Cheese, California	20	Eastern Cod, ⅌ lb	12½
do Eastern	22	Smoked	12½
do Oregon	15@20	Pacific Cod	12
Hams, country	18	Sturgeon	8
do City	18@20	Salmon	10
do Sugar cured	18@20	Mackerel Cal	30
Shoulders	10@12	Mackerel, ⅌ kit	50
Bacon, clear sides	13	Fresh Oysters, ⅌ 100	1 00
do Breakfast	15@16		
Lard—			
Pure, Leaf, in the tierce	12½	VEGETABLES.	
Good in tins	15	Squash, Cal	⅌ lb 3
In bulk	13	Beets	3
Honey, Yellow comb	25	Onions	3
do White	25	Carrots	3
Eggs	⅌ doz 25	Turnips	3
		Blackberries, ⅌ gal	50
BREADSTUFFS.		Cherries, ⅌ lb	20
Flour, ⅌ sack		Cabbage, ⅌ doz	1 00@1 50
Family brands	1 50	Watermelons	2 00@3 00
Choice	1 75	Potatoes	75
Common	1 12½@1 25	Asparagus	25
Graham, extra	1 50	Lettuce, ⅌ doz	50
Corn meal, ⅌ lb	4@5	MEATS.	
do Oregon	3@5	Beef, ⅌ lb	5@10
POULTRY.		do choice cuts	10@12½
Hens, grown, ⅌ pr	31 00	Mutton	8@12½
Roosters	1 00	do choice cuts	12½
Spring chickens	87½	Veal	10@12½
Ducks, tame	1 25	Pork	10@12½
Geese	1 50	do choice cuts	12½
Turkeys	2 50		

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1605.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A CONTRACT for a sidewalk and apron at Lot 8 Block 20.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Committee on Fire and Water are hereby authorized to contract for a suitable sidewalk and apron in front of Lot 6, Block No. 50, provided that the cost thereof shall not exceed seventy-five dollars.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1606.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS out of the Fire Department Fund.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to the several objects hereinafter named, to be expended under the provisions of Ordinance No. [illegible] in such other manner as the Common Council may by Ordinance direct:

For the construction of cisterns and repairing existing cisterns with water mains, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For repairs to cisterns, and cistern tops, seven hundred dollars.

For the erection and repairs of [illegible] two hundred dollars.

For repairs to engine houses, six hundred dollars.

For repairs to engines and fire apparatus, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hose and coupling, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the purchase of two hose carriages, fourteen hundred dollars.

Section 2. The unexpended balance of all appropriations made out of the Fire Department Fund by Ordinances dated prior to January 1, 1875, are hereby cancelled and transferred to said Fund.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1607.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A CONTRACT for certain work on Bancroft street.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Committee on Streets and Public Property are hereby authorized to enter into contract for the completion of the planking of the south side of B street, between North Fourteenth and North Fifteenth streets, in such manner as they deem most advisable: *Provided*, The cost thereof shall not exceed eighty dollars.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1608.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS out of the Fire Department Fund.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to the several objects hereinafter named, to be expended under the provisions of Ordinance No. [illegible] in such other manner as the Common Council may by Ordinance direct:

For the construction of cisterns and repairing existing cisterns with water mains, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For repairs to cisterns, and cistern tops, seven hundred dollars.

For the erection and repairs of [illegible] two hundred dollars.

For repairs to engine houses, six hundred dollars.

For repairs to engines and fire apparatus, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hose and coupling, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the purchase of two hose carriages, fourteen hundred dollars.

Section 2. The unexpended balance of all appropriations made out of the Fire Department Fund by Ordinances dated prior to January 1, 1875, are hereby cancelled and transferred to said Fund.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1609.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION out of the "Fund for Interest on Bonds."

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That out of the Special Fund known as the "Fund for Interest on Bonds," there is hereby appropriated the sum of seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, for payment of interest to become due during the year 1875, on certain Bonds issued under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 985 and 1330.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1610.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE PURCHASE and erection of an Automatic System of Telegraphic Fire Alarm.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the Committee on Fire and Water be and are hereby authorized to contract for the purchase and erection of Telegraphic Fire Signal Blocks, Engine House Gongs, Bell Striking Apparatus and such other appurtenances as shall be required to establish a system of Automatic Telegraphic Fire Alarm; *Provided*, That said Blocks shall be erected in ten Signal Boxes, Four Engine House Gongs and one Bell-Ringing Apparatus for large alarm bell; and that the procuring and erection of the same shall not exceed the sum of [illegible] five hundred dollars.

Passed the Common Council February 19, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1602.

AN ORDINANCE EXTENDING THE TIME IN which interments in the Hebrew Cemetery may be made.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Cemetery in the southern portion of the city known as the Hebrew Cemetery is hereby exempted from the operation of Ordinance No. 934, entitled "An Ordinance to prohibit interments within the city limits," until the 17th day of February, 1876.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1603.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL ORDINANCE No. 1598, entitled "An Ordinance fixing the pay of Police Commissioners."

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That Ordinance No. 1598, entitled "An Ordinance fixing the pay of Police Commissioners," be and is hereby repealed.

Passed the Common Council February 19, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1603.

AN ORDINANCE TRANSFERRING A PORTION of the tax levied by Ordinance No. 1597, entitled "An Ordinance levying a tax for General Municipal Purposes," to certain special Funds.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. In order that the accounts of expenditures for Municipal purposes may be classified, and that such expenditures be as nearly as practicable limited to the several objects and amounts hereinbefore estimated: a portion of the tax levied by Ordinance No. 1597, approved "An Ordinance levying a tax for General Municipal purposes," is hereby transferred and set apart to the certain special Funds in the Treasury, as follows:

To the Fund for Interest on Bonds, eight per cent; to the Street Fund, thirty-one per cent; and to the Police Fund, twenty-four per cent.

Such transfer to be made from time to time as the tax is collected.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved, February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING,
Mayor.

Chief of Police Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland, dated Feb. 26th, 1875, commanding me to levy upon Lot Number 3, and 5 in Block 224 in the city of Portland, and collect assessment thereon, amounting to seventy-eight 80-100 dollars ($78 80) for the improvement of Jefferson street, between West Park and